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* NATIONAL *
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CONFUCIANISM VS. LEGALISM AND CH'IN SHIH HUANG

The Spirit of "On Feudalism" in Honoring Confucianism and Opposing Legalism

by

Shih Chung (史 众) of Peking Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1973)

Pushing the Dispute between Conferment of Titles on Feudal Princes to Feudal States and the Division of the Country into Prefectures and Counties to a New Climax

In the Chinese history of feudal society, whether the system of prefectures and counties that conformed to the demand for centralization of authority or the system of conferment of titles that was favorable to the partitioning of the country into feudal states should be enforced had all along been a question of long-drawn out controversy. This controversy was linked with the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and with the appraisal of Ch'in Shih Huang. However, from the Western Han and Eastern Han dynasties up to the time of Liu Tsung-yüan, the controversialists of all ages had never broken away from the conventions of the traditional thought of the Confucian school. It was not until the latter part of the T'ang Dynasty one thousand years afterward when Liu Tsung-yüan who was strong in the spirit of honoring Legalism and opposing Confucianism wrote "On Feudalism"* which for the first time broke away from the fetters of the traditional thought of the Confucian school and pushed the controversy to a new climax.

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* The term "feudalism" in the ancient books of China refers not to what we describe as the system of feudal society today, but to "the conferment of titles on feudal princes to feudal states." After the Shang Dynasty was

The system of conferment of titles was a form of political organization formed on the basis of the economy and clannish blood relationship of the system of slavery in China. During the period of the Warring States, in the wake of the collapse of the system of slavery and the establishment of the feudal system, the system of conferment of titles left over from the slave-owning society and the phase of partitioning linked with it were gradually overcome by feudal centralization of authority. In this great upheaval in history, the form of political organization that met the need of feudal centralization of authority--the system of prefectures and counties--gradually replaced the system of conferment of titles. Because of this, in the ideological sphere, the controversy between conferment of titles and division into prefectures and counties became an important part of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism during the period of the Warring States up to the Ch'in Dynasty. The Confucian school which attempted to restore the system of slavery favored the conferment of titles, while the Legalist school that defended the newly emerging feudal system energetically called for the division of the country into prefectures and counties. After Ch'in Shih Huang unified the six states, he pushed through the system of prefectures and counties in the whole country and struck blows at the reactionary Confucian scholars who advocated conferment of titles in a vain attempt to restore the system of slavery. This struggle ended in the failure of the Confucian school and the victory of the Legalist school.

The subsequent ages mostly adhered to the political institutions of the Ch'in Dynasty. The various systems founded by Ch'in Shih Huang to comply with the demand for centralization of power, including the system of prefectures and counties, were finally affirmed. According to common sense, the controversy over the superiority and inferiority of the system of conferment of titles and the system of prefectures and counties should have ended. But this was not so, and under new historical conditions, the controversy still continued among the various factions of the landlord class. This was because some conservative people of the landlord class vainly attempted to use the method of turning back the wheel of history to uphold feudal rule, and they blamed the non-compliance with the ancient system and the adoption of the system of prefectures and counties for the rapid downfall of Ch'in. Another reason was that the representatives of the partitioning forces in feudal society wanted to find from history bases and favorable forms of organization for their partitioning activities. These people took the reactionary political stand of the conservatives for the restoration of the old order, and they produced this historical corpse of the system of conferment of titles in the period of the system of slavery as something which the feudal political system should pattern after. They also cursed Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalists for abolishing the system

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destroyed by the Chou Dynasty, the area conquered was divided into a number of regions for the children, brothers, relatives, vassals who distinguished themselves by meritorious service, and allies of the Chou rulers to set up feudal states. These feudal states were actually hereditary kingdoms highly independent. So-called "feudalism" is described, as a rule, as "the system of conferment of titles" in this article.

of conferment of titles and implementing the system of prefectures and counties.

The wheel of history cannot, after all, be turned back. The long years of practice of the system of prefectures and counties demonstrated again and again that it conformed to the need of the feudal state based on centralization of authority. Although the conservative and the partitioning forces of the landlord class also practiced some feudal forms of conferment of titles under the banner of restoring the old order, they never could completely abolish the system of prefectures and counties, much less restore the system of conferment of titles based on the system of slavery. In the ideological sphere, however, prior to Liu Tsung-yüan, the view advocating the system of conferment of titles in the period of the system of slavery had the upper hand.

This was due to the existence of a strong conservative and reactionary trend of thought that honored Confucianism and opposed Legalism. Because the advocates of the system of conferment of titles flaunted the banner of honoring Confucianism and opposing Legalism and declared that the system was formulated and carried out by what the Confucian scholars called the ancient "sages"--Yao, Shun, T'ang, Wen and Wu--and was eulogized and defended by the supreme masters of the Confucian school Confucius and Mencius, they appeared to be strong and powerful and compelling in influence. Likewise, due to the influence of the trend of thought to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism, the supporters of the system of prefectures and counties appeared to be weak and feeble in the controversy.

In order to affirm the system of prefectures and counties, we naturally should affirm Ch'in Shih Huang and criticize the Confucian school. Prior to Liu Tsung-yüan, however, none of those who affirmed the system of prefectures and counties dared to take this course of action. This precisely showed how strong this traditional conservative force of the Confucian school was.

"On Feudalism" was the first article that dared to break away from the fetters of the traditional thought of the Confucian school, sharply criticize and repudiate the principal arguments of the advocates of the system of conferment of titles, highly evaluate Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalists and stand them against the "sages" of the Confucian school, and go further in indistinctly and deviously criticizing the Confucian school and its "sages."

Criticizing and Repudiating the Traditional Thought of the Confucian School and Affirming Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalists

The first argument of the advocates of the system of conferment of titles was that since the system of conferment of titles was formulated by and based on the will of what the Confucian school called the ancient "sages," it should of course be handed down from generation to generation and could not be altered. By reforming it, Ch'in Shih Huang simply had "wiped out the system of

the ancient kings,"* "forgotten the great virtue of government"** and committed a great crime.

Liu Tsung-yüan put forward the concept of "situation" and refuted this kind of conservative "back to the ancients" fallacy from the angle of historical evolution. He said that the system of conferment of titles on feudal princes to feudal states was not formulated by any "sage" according to his own will but was created by the objective situation. He further expounded how the system of conferment of titles was gradually formed in the process of historical evolution, and consequently, "even the ancient sage-kings Yao, Shun, T'ang, Wen and Wu could not do away with it, not because they did not want to do so but because the situation did not permit them to do so." The "sages" could only accept this objective reality shaped by history, and they could not alter it even though they desired to do so. Extended in meaning, the abdication of the throne by the system of conferment of titles to the system of prefectures and counties was likewise also dictated by the "situation." The trend of historical development could not be stemmed. Hadn't such Confucian "sages and virtuous men" as Confucius and Mencius made every effort to uphold and restore the system of conferment of titles of the system of slavery? But they failed in the end. The firm establishment of the system of prefectures and counties was also "not the idea of the sages" but it "became inalterable." Because of this, Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalists who carried out political reforms in conformity with the trend of historical development were progressive. This was the basic foundation of Liu Tsung-yüan in affirming Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalists.

To be sure, Liu Tsung-yüan could not give a real materialist interpretation to history. What he called "situation" was only an abstract concept. His interpretation of the origin of the system of conferment of titles (actually the origin of class and state" was also incorrect. However, he affirmed historical evolution and was hence opposed to the restoration of the old order and supported political reforms. This was antagonistic to the conservative "back to the ancients" viewpoint of the Confucian school that advocated "the invariability of nature and the way." Furthermore, he emphasized that "the conferment of titles was not the idea of the sages," and this offered criticism to the formulation of institutions, rites and music by the "sages" as advertised by the Confucian school. These ideas of Liu Tsung-yüan had precisely inherited the progressive traditions of the Legalists.

Liu Tsung-yüan also shielded to some extent the "sages" and desired to absolve them from their relations with the system of conferment of titles which he negated. He declared that "the conferment of titles was not the idea of the sages" and that "they also wanted to do away with it" as though the "sages" also disapproved of the conferment of titles. This was where he lacked

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* Fu Hsüan's "Memorandum on Censorship" in Ch'uan Chin Wen (全晋文), Vol. 46.

** Lu Chi's "On Five Grades of Feudal Princes" in Wen Hsüan (文选), Vol. 54.

thoroughness. But such shielding actually played the role of criticizing the "sages." As you are aware, since T'ang of Shang and Wu of Chou had no desire to practice but were compelled to practice the conferment of titles, and the opposition of Confucius and Mencius to the system of prefectures and counties also ended in failure, would not all those "sages" who had been glorified to so great an extent by the Confucian scholars become the poor creatures that desired but were unable to oppose the trend of historical development? Liu Tsung-yüan had probably not gone so far with his thinking. But in his eyes, Ch'in Shih Huang who took advantage of the "situation" to carry out political reforms was one grade above these "sages."

The second argument of the advocates of the system of conferment of titles was that by practicing the conferment of titles, the Chou Dynasty was able to "show faith in its relatives"* and "make all states support each other,"** and as a result, it lasted eight hundred years. On the other hand, the Ch'in Dynasty which introduced prefectures and counties "had not the support of the eldest son internally and was not externally shielded by feudal princes,"* and "the origin of its downfall was actually due to isolation."** As a result, it fell under the Second Emperor. As they saw it, the rapid downfall of Ch'in was principally due to the introduction of prefectures and counties, and only by restoring the system of conferment of titles of the system of slavery could feudal rule be insured of prolonged peace and order.

Liu Tsung-yüan said in rebuttal that by introducing prefectures and counties, Ch'in was able to "bring all corners of the country under control" and that was "where the gain lay." This meant that the introduction of the system of prefectures and counties to meet the demand for centralization of power was a great contribution. Ch'in's "fault lay in its government and not in its institutions." "The opposition of the people but not system of prefectures and counties was to be blamed" for the rapid downfall of Ch'in. In other words, it was not the introduction of prefectures and counties but the ruthless exploitation and oppression of the peasants that led to the rapid aggravation of class contradictions. The advocates of the system of conferment of titles had mixed up two different problems.

Liu Tsung-yüan was of the opinion that the downfall of Chou was caused by its "faulty institutions." This meant to say that the system of conferment of titles which was no longer in conformity with the trend of historical development led to the situation of disruption and chaos because "the feudal princes were too powerful to control." This was the cause of the fall of Chou and the rise of Ch'in.

As we look at things today, we know that there were great changes in social institutions during the period extending from the Spring and Autumn Annals through the Warring States to the unification of the country under the Ch'in Dynasty. The faults of the Chou institutions and the merits of the

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* Ts'ao Chiung's "On Six Dynasties" in Wen Hsüan, Vol. 52.

** Lu Chi's "On Five Grades of Feudal Princes" in Wen Hsüan, Vol. 54.

Ch'in institutions should be comprehended from the superiority of the advanced feudal system over the moribund system of slavery, that is, from the changes in "political system." Liu Tsung-yüan was of course not aware of this point. He merely attributed the faults and merits of the Chou and Ch'in institutions to the superiority of the system of prefectures and counties over the system of conferment of titles, and his comprehension was also based only on changes in the "form of government." It could not be said that he had grasped the crux of the question.

However, the reform of the system of conferment of titles left over from the period of the system of slavery into the feudal system of prefectures and counties was a big step forward. In feudal society, under normal conditions, unification and centralization of power were also more favorable to social development than disruption and partitioning. Stalin pointed out, "If the state of feudal decentralization and feudal confusion could not be got rid of, no country in the world could hope to uphold its own independence and really develop its economy and culture. Only a unified and centralized state can look forward toward the possibility of truly developing its economy and culture and establishing its own independence."* It was correct for Liu Tsung-yüan to affirm, from the angle that the system of prefectures and counties was favorable to feudal unification and centralization of power, the merits of the Ch'in institutions and the historical status of Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalists.

Liu Tsung-yüan also had in mind the serious question of the exercise of sovereign powers by vassals in the later period of T'ang when he discussed the faults and merits of the institutions of Chou and Ch'in. As he saw it, the T'ang Dynasty inherited the Ch'in institutions and "adopted the proper course of setting up administrative districts and appointing governors." As regards the emergence of the situation marked by the exercise of sovereign powers by vassals, "the fault lay not in the administrative districts but in the armed forces," in other words, in the independent maintenance of troops by warlords but not in the drawback of the system of prefectures and counties itself. Consequently, "the installation of chou and hsien could not be done away with." To eliminate the exercise of sovereign powers by vassals, the question did not lie in changing the system of prefectures and counties. Nor was it possible to follow the practice adopted during the rebellion of An Lu-shan and Shih Szu-ming by Prime Minister Fang Kuan of the T'ang Dynasty who attempted to use the method of conferring titles on feudal princes or the method of setting one form of disruption and partitioning against another form of disruption and partitioning to solve the problem. What should be done was "to exercise proper control over the armed forces and select governors with great care" so as to strengthen the centralization of power and the system of prefectures and counties.

The exercise of sovereign powers by vassals had its deep social causes. Liu Tsung-yüan's analysis was superficial and his solution was also devoid of content. However, he refuted the fallacies that attacked the system

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* "Message of Greetings" to the 800th Anniversary of the Founding of the Moscow City.

of prefectures and counties and advocated the restoration of the system of conferment of titles, and also expressed his desire to strengthen unification and centralization of power and eliminate disruption and partitioning. This also had its positive significance.

The third argument of the advocates of the system of conferment of titles was that the "sages" practiced conferment of titles so as to share control and defense with the feudal princes* or "to share the empire with all." Ch'in introduced the system of prefectures and counties "out of the desire to own the whole empire without distributing any land to anyone else."** "To aim high or low as one wishes and to place the whole empire under one person" "is definitely not in conformity with the principle of the empire for all."*** This was entirely based on selfishness and was not in accord with the ethical standards of the Confucian school and its "sages."

Liu Tsung-yüan said in rebuttal that this was incorrect. The system of conferment of titles was not based on the will of the "sages." The "sages" had to accept it because they had no choice. How could it be said that it was in accord with the ethical standards of the sages just because it had been accepted by the latter? Furthermore, the system of conferment of titles was extremely selfish because it "kept power private to oneself and for the defense of his descendants." Actually it was designed "to turn the empire into a household." The "sages" who practiced such a system were pursuing selfish ends! Granted that they had no choice, they also tended to profit themselves. Therefore, the system of conferment of titles was "not a major feat for the public." The false appearance of the "sages"--whom the Confucian school played up as all for the public without selfish considerations and perfect without any blemish--was thus bared by Liu Tsung-yüan.

On the contrary, as Liu Tsung-yüan saw it, Ch'in Shih Huang who introduced the system of prefectures and counties had performed "a major feat for the public" since "it was Ch'in that initiated the empire for the public." This was because the system of prefectures and counties got rid of the shackles of the hereditary system of conferment of titles. It enabled the central government to exercise direct control over the selection and dismissal of officials. This was beneficial to feudal rule based on unification and centralization of power and was in correspondence with the objective requirements of historical development. Furthermore, the system of prefectures and counties which vested centralized power in the central government benefited the carrying out of progressive political reforms. In the appointment of officials, it was possible to "dismiss those at fault and reward the capable," and this could enable "the virtuous ones to occupy high positions and the unworthy to be relegated to lower ones," thus "pacifying" the empire. It was unlike the system

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* Ts'ao Chiung's "On Six Dynasties" in Wen Hsüan, Vol. 52.

** Chia I's "Shu Yüan P'ien" in Hsin Shu (新书), Vol. 3.

*** Chu Ching-tse's "On Five Grades" in Ch'uan T'ang Wen (全唐文), Vol. 171.

of conferment of titles under which every level was hereditary and restrictions were encountered in every place. The virtuous men could not have their way and the unworthy also could not be relegated. "The sages and virtuous men born at that time had no way to establish themselves in the empire."

Liu Tsung-yüan was politically a reformer. In his early years, he participated in the reform activities headed by Wang P'ei and Wang Shu-wen under the reign of T'ang Shun Tsung (805 A.D.), but such activities quickly failed under the attack of the eunuch group. "On Feudalism" was his work after his demotion following the failure of the reform activities. This point was reiterated again and again in the article to give vent to his feelings.

Liu Tsung-yüan did not negate the selfish desire of Ch'in Shih Huang, but he opposed the use of it by the advocates of the system of conferment of titles to abuse and discredit Ch'in Shih Huang. He was aware of the contradiction between the so-called "empire for the public" and Ch'in Shih Huang's selfish desire. He said, "The reform of the system of Ch'in Shih Huang (referring to the abolition of conferment of titles and the introduction of prefectures and counties) was a major feat for the public but with selfish ends--the selfish desire to uphold his prestige and the selfish desire to keep all ministers under him. However, it was he who initiated the empire for the public." This was a significant analysis. Liu Tsung-yüan was aware of the selfish ends of Ch'in Shih Huang, but instead of simply negating them, he pointed out their dual nature. According to Liu Tsung-yüan's analysis, it was true that Ch'in Shih Huang abolished the system of conferment of titles and introduced the system of prefectures and counties out of his avarice for power or "selfish ends," but the thing of greater importance was to meet the trend of historical development--"as a system it was a major feat for the public." The carrying out of such reforms beneficial to historical development by Ch'in Shih Huang was linked up with his selfish desire as the representative of the landlord class. It should be said that Liu Tsung-yüan had surmised the dialectics of history to some extent.

Liu Tsung-yüan was after all nothing more than a progressive thinker of the landlord class and he could only discuss the views of the landlord class in regard to public and private interests. His so-called "the empire for the public" referred at most to making the feudal regime public to the landlord class as a whole. He could see only the selfish desire of an individual but was fundamentally unable to discern the class nature of Ch'in Shih Huang's selfish ends. Much less could he discern that the greatest selfish desire of the exploiting class was to ruthlessly exploit and oppress the laboring people. However, he discarded the traditional ethical principles, and took whether a political reform was beneficial to historical development as a criterion for judging whether it was for public or selfish ends. Consequently, he negated the "sages" whom the Confucian scholars played up as models for the public, and affirmed Ch'in Shih Huang who was cursed by the Confucian scholars for his greed, ruthlessness, deceit and hypocrisy as a model for the public. This point of argument had approached the limit which a progressive thinker of the landlord class could attain.

Later some people commented that this statement by Liu Tsung-yüan was "so sensational that it surprised the petty Confucian scholars," thus regarding Liu Tsung-yüan as a "great Confucian scholar" ranking above the "petty Confucian scholars." This kind of appraisal had not jumped clear of the traditional conventions of the Confucian school and was not a correct affirmation for Liu Tsung-yüan. How could the "great Confucian scholars," who proclaimed that the country should go back to the age of King Wen, King Wu and the Duke of Chou, have put forward so sharp and bold a progressive view! Only one who stood opposed to the tradition of the Confucian school, had inherited the progressive tradition of the Legalist school in calling for political reforms and had the insight and drive to go against the tide could have done this.

"On Feudalism" expressed skepticism for and criticized and repudiated the traditional teachings of the Confucian school. This ran through the whole of Liu Tsung-yüan's system of political and academic thought. For example:

In the classic books worshipped by the Confucian school, such as the Book of Odes and the Book of History, there were some myths and legends about the origin of ancient clans or superstitious words about talismen and omens. The Confucian school regarded them as facts and made use of them to publicize the thought of divine right and the rule of emperors and kings by heavenly mandate. However, Liu Tsung-yüan inherited the simple and plain materialist viewpoint of the Legalists who were opposed to the theory of heavenly mandate. He denounced these myths and legends as disgraceful things fabricated by "people of later ages who were so wanton and stupid as to be fond of telling weird and strange tales." He denounced Tung Chung-shu and other "great virtuous men" of the Confucian school who publicized things of this kind saying, "Their utterances were like those by unprincipled wizards and officials in charge of astrology for hoodwinking and confusing posterity."*

Liu Tsung-yüan often expressed skepticism for the words and deeds of the legendary "sages" worshipped by the Confucian school. He even declared outright, "The ways of the sages are of no benefit to the world!"**

To be sure, Liu Tsung-yüan could not completely free himself from the shackles of the traditional thought of the Confucian school. In "On Feudalism" there were a number of hackneyed tunes of the Confucian school. He also adopted only indistinct and devious means to criticize and repudiate the traditional thought of the Confucian school and not all his criticism was correct. This was a limitation common to all progressive thinkers of his age. But under the Confucian mantle, there glittered everywhere the radiance of his opposition to the traditional thought of the Confucian school. Like those Christian heretics who opposed Christianity under the Christian mantle in medieval Europe, he donned the Confucian mantle to oppose the traditional

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* "Chen Fu" in Collected Works of Liu Ho-tung, Vol. I.

** "Letter to Mayor Yang P'ing" in Collected Works of Liu Ho-tung, Vol. 30.

thought of the Confucian school. This probably can be considered as a salient feature of the progressive thinkers who had inherited the Legalist tradition in feudal China.

Some Useful Points of Revelation

"On Feudalism" was written more than 1,000 years ago. Read today, it still can provide useful revelations to people.

First, the struggle between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces, between the reformist and conservative forces, was often expressed as the struggle between those honoring Legalism and opposing Confucianism and those honoring Confucianism and opposing Legalism in the ideological sphere. This was so in the Ch'in Dynasty and during the T'ang Dynasty in which Liu Tsung-yüan lived, and was also so in modern history. Today, there is still the thought of honoring Confucianism and opposing Legalism. We must thoroughly criticize and repudiate Confucian thought, appraise the progressive role of Ch'in Shih Huang and the Legalists in a way corresponding to historical materialism, and criticize and repudiate all kinds of fallacies spread by Lin Piao and other reactionaries to honor Confucianism and oppose Legalism. Through reading "On Feudalism," we can further comprehend why the combination of criticism of Confucianism with criticism of Lin Piao forms an important part of the campaign to criticize and repudiate Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Second, the time of Liu Tsung-yüan was already 1,000 years away from the Ch'in Dynasty, and the system of prefectures and counties was "surely something that could not be changed." But in the ideological sphere, the advocates for the system of conferment of titles still made a lot of noise. "On Feudalism" dealt a heavy blow at them and turned the tables in the situation of the controversy. That was why Su Shih of the Northern Sung Dynasty said, "The emergence of Tsung-yüan's view made the views of diverse schools of thought obsolete. Even the resurrection of the sages could not have changed this."* But Su Shih's estimation was wrong because this controversy lasted as long as the feudal society. It can be seen from this the tenacity of the conservative reactionary forces and Confucian tradition. We also can comprehend further from this that this struggle, which is presently being launched in the ideological sphere, must ge carried out again and again for a long time to a great depth before the ultimate victory can be won.

Third, only those who stand on the revolutionary or progressive side and possess the spirit of daring to go against the tide can break away from the shackles of traditional concepts. Here lies the root cause which made the success of "On Feudalism" much greater than the views of the supporters of the system of prefectures and counties in past ages. We still can draw lessons from this article on ways to launch in depth the struggle in the ideological sphere today. However, only the proletariat can make "the most radical rupture with traditional property relations," and in its own process of development,

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* "On Feudalism" in Collected Works of Tung-po Part II, Vol. 8.

"the most radical rupture with traditional ideas."* This is something which the progressive thinkers of the landlord class basically could not accomplish. Here also lies the root cause of the limitations of "On Feudalism." Speaking in this sense, we likewise can draw lessons from "On Feudalism" concerning how to carry through to the end the struggle in the ideological sphere.

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* Marx and Engels' Manifesto of the Communist Party, People's Publishing House, 1964 edition, p. 44.

CH'IN SHIH HUANG

Where Does "the Wailing of Meng Chiang-nü at the Great Wall" Come From?

by

Shao Hou (邵 吼)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1973)

There is in China a widely circulated story about a newly married couple at the time of Ch'in Shih Huang. The husband was called Fan Hsi-liang (also known as Fan Ch'i-liang, Wan Hsi-liang and Fan Ch'i-lang) and the wife was called Meng Chiang-nü. Suddenly, Fan Hsi-liang was drafted by Ch'in Shih Huang to build the Great Wall and was harassed to death by hard labor. Meng Chiang-nü went through all kinds of ordeal and finally arrived at the Great Wall. Learning that her husband had died, she wailed at the top of her voice, and her wailing brought down a section of the Great Wall. Subsequently, this story was turned into plays and ballads for attacking the "tyranny" of Ch'in Shih Huang. After liberation, this story was introduced to the reading public as a credited legend by the "Common Knowledge of Chinese History" edited by Wu Han. This set off a worse influence.

Actually, the story of Meng Chiang-nü wailing at the Great Wall evolved from the story about Ch'i-liang's wife crying at the wall, and had nothing to do with Ch'in Shih Huang. According to the records of Tso Chuan which was written before Ch'in Shih Huang's time, during the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, there was in the Ch'i State a man named Ch'i-liang who died in battle while attacking the Lü State (within the Shantung Province of today). "When the Duke of Ch'i returned, he met Ch'i-liang's wife at the outskirts of the city and told her to mourn her husband." The death of Ch'i-liang in battle was also recorded in Shuo Yüan of the Han Dynasty, which said: "When his wife heard the news, she cried and her wailing shook the city wall and caused a corner of it to crumble." This story was also told in the "Biographies of Women of Chastity" and "Model Women" of the Han Dynasty and "Ancient and Contemporary Stories" of the Chin Dynasty. The name of Meng Chiang-nü did not appear in these books. According to the materials available at present, the story of Meng Chiang-nü wailing at the Great Wall did not take shape until the T'ang Dynasty. A short ballad of the T'ang Dynasty about Meng Chiang-nü bringing winter clothing to her husband at the Great Wall has been discovered in the Tun-huang Cave. By the Sung Dynasty, according to the records of Pei Yüan Lu, the story of Meng Chiang-nü wailing at the Great Wall had been in wide circulation, and some places even built temples in honor of her. This showed that this story had become a weapon for attacking Ch'in Shih Huang at the time.

It is obviously preposterous to claim that a woman could cause a city wall to crumble through wailing. But as a folk-tale, it reflects the spirit of resistance of the people against the heavy compulsory labor service. After Ch'in Shih Huang unified China, for the purpose of checking the harassing attacks of the Hun slave-owners and of consolidating the feudal state based on centralization of power, he built the Great Wall. This was in correspondence with the

interests of the people. To be sure, as Ch'in Shih Huang was the representative of the newly emerging landlord class, the various measures he adopted were based on oppressing the laboring people. This was determined by the very nature of the exploiting class. The conservative reactionaries of past ages who favored the restoration of the old order always resorted to all means to denunciate Ch'in Shih Huang as the sinner of all ages for the purpose of opposing reform and progress. By describing the wailing of Ch'i-liang's wife at the city wall as Meng Chiang-nü wailing at the Great Wall, the disciples of Confucius and Mencius were deliberately planting something on the person of Ch'in Shih Huang to incriminate him. At present, as we appraise Ch'in Shih Huang with the historical materialist viewpoint, we must tell the true story through identifying the false historical material.

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The Reactionaries Cannot Be Saved Through "Unrolling the Map To Reveal the Dagger"

by

Huang T'ao (黄 涛) and Chou Te (周德)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 25, 1973)

The saying, "When the map was unrolled, a dagger was revealed," came from the story, "The Assassination of the King of Ch'in by Ching K'o" in Szu-ma Ch'ien's "Collected Biographies of Assassins" in the Historical Records. From then on, it became a well-known idiom. At all times, all reactionary ruling classes in history that honored Confucianism and opposed Legalism always laureated Ching K'o as a "manly fellow" or "hero" when they maliciously cursed Ch'in Shih Huang.

What was after all the nature of the episode of "the assassination of the King of Ch'in by Ching K'o"? Was Ching K'o after all a "hero" who pushed the wheel of history forward or a clown who moved against the trend of historical development? This should be analyzed with the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method.

The episode of "the assassination of the King of Ch'in by Ching K'o" took place in the year 227 B.C. at the final stage of the period of the Warring States. At the time, there were seven states exercising sovereign powers in China. The King of Ch'in sought help from the people's forces, moved in conformity with the trend of the age and carried out the war of unification. This was in correspondence with the interests of the people. After the Ch'in State destroyed the two states of Han and Chao, it attacked the Yen State. Although the Yen State also had ushered in the feudal society, its feudal reforms were not completed with thoroughness, and the slave-owning aristocrats were still very influential. When the Ch'in troops drew close to its border, Prince Tan of Yen, for the sake of maintaining the state of division, opposing the unification of China and obstructing the forward movement of history, plotted to assassinate the King of Ch'in. He recruited a desperado called Ching K'o for this purpose.

Prince Tan of Yen and Ching K'o decided through discussions to kill Fan Yü-ch'i, a turncoat general from the Ch'in State, present his head together with the military map of the Yen State to the King of Ch'in, and pretend to "surrender." A dagger was hidden at the end of the map so that the King of Ch'in could be assassinated at the right opportunity.

After Ching K'o arrived at the Ch'in State, the King of Ch'in ceremoniously received him at a banquet in the Hsienyang Palace. Ching K'o handed over the map. The King of Ch'in unrolled the map and "when the map was unrolled, a dagger was revealed." Ching K'o thereupon seized over the dagger and stabbed at the King of Ch'in. The King of Ch'in fought with Ching K'o and finally killed this despicable clown. Not long afterward, the Ch'in troops captured Chi, the capital of Yen, and destroyed the Yen State. In the year

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The episode of "the assassination of the King of Ch'in by Ching K'o" tells us that in history, all those moving against the trend of historical development always intrigued and conspired on the verge of their doom in a vain attempt to save the situation. This was also so with renegade and traitor Lin Piao and company. They intrigued and conspired, tried their utmost to foster counter-revolutionary clowns of the Ching K'o type, built up the morale of their lackeys by publicizing the Confucian and Mencian doctrine of "either success or death" and the fascist "Edajima spirit," and vainly attempted to engineer a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat for restoring capitalism. However, they could only come to an ignominious end with themselves smashed to smithereens leaving behind a bad reputation that will be remembered forever.

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GOOD HARVESTS

China Has Record Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1973)

china's 1973 harvests hit all-time highs for grain, cotton, hemp and jute, sugar-bearing crops and tobacco.

total grain output topped 1971's 250 million tons and the increase over last year is above the average annual rate or growth since liberation. record grain harvests were registered by 14 grain-producing provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. more than 600 counties and municipalities reached or surpassed the per-unit grain yield targets set in the national programme for agricultural development.

this year's bumper harvest was achieved despite serious natural adversities during the spring. stimulated by the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and the party's tenth national congress, the peasants deepened the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and built many projects to improve farming conditions.

northern china was hit by a prolonged dry spell while the south had excessive rain up to early summer. peasants in hopei, shansi and shensi provinces made full use of their water-conservancy projects and even carried water by shoulder-pole to ensure a full stand of crops. of the 24,000 hectares planted to spring crops in shansi's hsiyang county, 14,600 hectares were irrigated with water carried by shoulder-pole. drought lasted in the county 17 months and the peasants worked with revolutionary will to counter the effects and had a good harvest. total grain output was 1,500 tons over the 1971 figure, the previous record.

peasants throughout the country did a better job this year in learning from tachai. using their collective economic strength, the peasants launched a gigantic movement to improve farming conditions and create more fields that give stable, high yields irrespective of drought or water-logging. from last winter, they levelled more than 3.33 million hectares, deep-ploughed 12.6 million hectares and terraced or otherwise improved 1.33 million hectares. more than 300 thousand new pump wells were added from october 1972 to this september in 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in northern china. pumping facilities were added to 125 thousand more wells during this period than in the october 1971-september 1972 period. this is the biggest increase since liberation. it brought 1.4 million hectares more land under irrigation.

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mass scientific research activities also grew this year. more land was planted to good strains of rice and wheat, and the acreage planted to hybrid maize was five times that before the cultural revolution. much progress was made in tapping land potential, transforming farm systems and raising the land utility rate.

the party and people implemented the principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", correctly handled the relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry and put agriculture in first place. party organizations at various levels strengthened leadership over agriculture and sent many provincial, regional and county cadres to the production front to help. more than 800 thousand cadres in the first half of this year went to communes and brigades in 15 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including hopei, honan, shantung, anhwei, sinkiang and peking. they worked alongside commune members and gave guidance in production.

the state allocated more funds and material for agriculture this year. industrial departments provided the countryside with 20 per cent more chemical fertilizer, 11.9 per cent more insecticide, 17 per cent more big tractors and 22 per cent more walking tractors than in 1972. commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and city inhabitants also helped with the planting, harvesting and fight against natural adversities.

HERBAL MEDICINE

China Produces, Uses More Herbal Medicine

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1973)

china's big efforts to promote medical and health work during the great proletarian cultural revolution include the popularization of more than five thousand kinds of herbal medicine now being used throughout the country.

chairman mao teaches: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level." they stem from the experience the labouring people accumulated in their struggle against disease over thousands of years. since the founding of new china, the communist party and government have organized efforts to explore and disseminate

chinese medicine and pharmacology in addition to developing western medicine. the efforts are particularly notable during the cultural revolution. large numbers of medical workers went to the countryside and made over-all investigations with the local people on the use of herbal medicine. people throughout the country have carried out research and collected and planted herbs.

chinese medicine consists of botanical, zoological and mineral varieties, botanical ones accounting for more than 90 per cent of the total.

in implementing chairman mao's teaching: "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" the rural cooperative medical service has been expanded, the number of barefoot doctors has increased and the demand for herbal medicine has grown in recent years. the party organizations and medical departments everywhere accordingly give attention to herbal medicine development. the acreage planted to medicinal herbs last year was increased by 72.4 per cent and the supply of such medicine was 86.9 per cent bigger than in 1965.

people in various parts of the country have started research into cultivating wild herbs to meet local needs. hundreds of wild herbs have already been acclimatized in gardens. coastal kiangsu province last year grew 53 varieties as against 25 in 1965. peking now has nearly a hundred kinds of herbs planted on the outskirts.

chinese medical workers study the pharmacological factors and chemical composition so as to raise their medicinal value. research and practice show that many herbs are highly effective in dealing with inflammation, bone-fractures, gastric ulcer, piles, night blindness and other complaints.

in addition to the conventional forms of pills, powder, extracts, liquids and glue, new varieties of tablets, syrups, ointments and vapour inhalants have been added in recent years. the new varieties are easy to use and have higher effectiveness.

the development of chinese medicine provides abundant and cheap medicinal resources for the cooperative medical system in chinese countryside. during the cultural revolution, 70 per cent of the production brigades adopted the system under which the peasants pay a small sum of money every year to a collective fund and then enjoy medical treatment at no further cost for ordinary treatment. many communes and brigades have their own herbal gardens and pharmacies. medical organizations in the fishing areas have people collecting squid bone, dried star fish, algae and kelp to make medical preparations.

barefoot doctors in the countryside collect and use effective folk prescriptions to serve the peasants and help promote medical care in the countryside.

the use of medicinal herbs promotes the combination of chinese and western medicine, and opens broad prospects for developing a new chinese medicine. chinese medicine is used in certain cases of appendicitis gastrobrosis and extra-uterine pregnancy in conjunction with western methods so that operations become unnecessary.

RURAL CADRES

Peking's Young Rural Cadres Come to the Fore

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1973)

more than 550 young production brigade or team cadres in peking's 257 outlying people's communes were selected in the past two years for leading posts at the county or commune level in implementing the principle of combining the old, middle-aged and young in a leading body.

averaging less than 30 years old, they have participated in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment and are full of revolutionary vitality. the commune members welcomed them as cadres.

together with veteran cadres, they conscientiously implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and policies and lead the masses in improving peking's outlying counties. despite drought and waterlogging, the city's outskirts achieved an all-time high total grain output and per-unit grain yield this year.

the local county and commune party committees pay great attention to training young cadres. veteran leading cadres often go to villages to chat with the commune members about the importance of training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and asked their opinions about this work. the newly selected 550 young cadres were all recommended by the masses and examined by the leading bodies at various levels.

special classes were run for them to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and the party's line, principles and policies. through the study, the cadres raised their theoretical level and political consciousness.

yu shu-ming, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of a people's commune in changping county, is one of them. over the past year he has studied "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution", "critique of gotha programme" and other works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's philosophical works "on contradiction" and "on practice" and tried to apply marxist-leninist viewpoints in solving concrete problems.

this young cadre from a poor peasant family went to a backward production brigade early this year. he worked with the commune members in the daytime and called at their homes in the evening. after a period of investigation, he came to understand that the problem was that some of the brigade cadres did not properly handle the relations between grain which they neglected and side-line production, which they stressed.

he organized the brigade cadres and members to study chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" as the basis for drawing up new plans. thanks to the hard work by the brigade members, the brigade's wheat crop this summer topped three tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for areas north of the yellow river. nearly 0.75 tons more wheat were harvested than last year. forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production also made headway.

veteran cadres impart their experience to the young cadres and encourage them to raise their leadership capability through practice.

twentyseven-year-old wang chih-hui, a former brigade party branch secretary, was selected early this year as first secretary of the hsinying people's commune party committee in huaijou county on the city's northern outskirts. two deputy secretaries of the commune party committee are veteran cadres. they encouraged wang chih-hui, saying: "a leading cadre learns through work. if you rely on the masses and constantly sum up your experience, you'll do a good job." warmth and help from the veteran cadres helped wang chih-hui do his work better.

as the commune is in a rolling area, output was comparatively low. wang chih-hui covered the nine brigades of the commune in a month or so to acquaint himself with the actual production situation. he worked alongside the peasants wherever he went. some peasants told him that there was great production potential in the

rolling areas. trees could be planted on the mountains and the slopes could be terraced to grow crops and fruit trees. he later discussed with other party committee members how to transform the mountain area. the peasants were mobilized to undertake water conservancy works and expand orchards. grain output increased 14 per cent per hectare over the previous year. commenting on his progress, the two veteran cadres said: "we're very glad to have such a fine young man as successor to the revolution."

EMPLOYMENT

Increasing Employment in China's Biggest City

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 24, 1973)

nearly three million people out of a total urban population of 5.7 million in china's biggest city of shanghai are employed in various fields. the rest consist mainly of students, pre-schoolers, pensioners and other old people.

shanghai solved its serious unemployment problem, a legacy of the old society, soon after the founding of the people's republic of china. in fact the people's government is encouraging housewives to come out and take part in socialist construction. even handicapped people are given suitable jobs if they wish to work.

the vigorous development of the socialist economy provides favourable conditions for full employment. the number of workers in shanghai has increased three-fold since liberation.

oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism before liberation, china's national industry and commerce, then heavily concentrated in shanghai, were in a state of bankruptcy. many factories closed down. on the other hand, mass impoverishment in the countryside drove great numbers of landless peasants into the city where they could find no job.

more than 800,000 people of the city's 5 million population were out of work, according to the 1946 statistics. many died of cold and starvation every year. two "charity organizations" alone collected more than 1,700 corpses in the street in the winter of 1948.

after the founding of the people's republic of china, it carried out step by step the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce in the cities, coupled with land reform and the socialist collectivization of agriculture in the countryside. the establishment of the socialist relations of production eliminated the root cause of unemployment.

a salient feature of shanghai as far as employment is concerned is the great number of women now engaged in socialist construction. two hundred and eighty thousand housewives have since 1958 entered state-owned enterprises, service trades or neighbourhood factories that play an important part as a supplement to big plants in the machine-building, textile, instruments and meters and other industries.

china's socialist economy requires planned use of man-power. the state arranges work for the increasing number of employable people according to the needs of the revolution and their capabilities. gone are the days when graduation meant unemployment, a nightmare that haunted the students before liberation.

all workers in new china, men and women, enjoy equal pay for equal work. women workers are entitled to a 56-day maternity leave with pay and can retire five years earlier than men. retired workers receive free medical treatment as well as 50 to 70 per cent of their original wages as pension.

BANK SAVINGS

More Bank Savings in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1973)

urban bank savings in china in the first eleven months this year were 11 per cent more than the same 1972 period while savings in the rural areas rose by 18 per cent, following a significant rise last year.

this shows the excellent situation of china's industrial and agricultural production and the improved living standards of the people.

changes in an area in the central china city of wuhan provide an example. many inhabitants there were unemployed before liberation. since liberation, many factories have gone up and everyone, even many housewives, have jobs. a bank there opened more than 2,000 new accounts this year and total bank savings were 82 per cent over 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

linhsien county in honan province was a poverty-stricken arid area before liberation. the linhsien people have now relied on their collective strength to build the red flag canal in the taihang mountains by ten years of hard efforts. this brought 40,000 hectares of farmland under irrigation. the county's gross farm output this year was 2.3 times the 1965 figure, and per-hectare grain yield increased by 74 per cent. the income of the people's commune members was 60 per cent higher, and their bank deposits in the rural credit co-ops trebled, reaching more than ten million yuan.

bank deposits have increased markedly in sinkiang, inner mongolia, kwangsi and other regions where minority peoples live in compact communities. the state has done much to help them develop their economy and culture. there has been great expansion in industry and agriculture. the people's life is improving and bank savings keep growing. in the cities and towns of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, bank savings by the end of this november were 148 per cent more than in the same 1965 period, while those in the countryside were 159 per cent more.

in the past two decades and more, prices have been stable for daily necessities, and house rent and transit fees have remained low. the state appropriates big amounts for labour insurance and social welfare facilities. people's income rises with the expansion of industrial and agricultural production. all these are fundamental factors for the increase in bank deposits.

purchasing has gradually risen. total retail sales in peking in the first three quarters this year were 13 per cent more than in the same 1972 period, while bank deposits increased by 11 per cent, and 170,000 new accounts were opened.

the chinese people foster the fine tradition of plain living and hard work and carry out the party's policy of building the country and running households with industry and thrift. as they improve their living standards, they also deposit money in the banks or rural credit co-ops to support the country's socialist construction.

MINORITY NATIONALITIES

Technical Force of Minority Nationalities Growing in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 24, 1973)

more than 10,000 scientific and technical workers have been trained from the uighur, kazakh, tartar, mongolian, hui, khalkhas and other minority nationalities in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region. they are contributing to socialist construction in china's border areas.

sinkiang had no scientific research institute and few scientific and technical workers before liberation. today, 43 scientific research institutes have been established at the regional, municipal and chou levels. counties have built centres to popularize technique, stations to improve strains of animals, veterinary stations and weather stations. the number of scientific and technical workers is seven times that in 1955, the year when the autonomous region was established.

the communist party of china and the people's government sent large numbers of scientific and technical workers to the region to help develop scientific work and train minority scientific and technical personnel.

there are now five colleges and over 20 secondary technical schools that enrol a great number of minority young people. many are sent to peking, shanghai and other

places for further study. sinkiang university alone has had more than 3,700 graduates of minority nationalities since liberation.

scientific and technical workers of minority and han nationalities work together and help each other in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

woman scientific worker kulatanmu is of kazakh nationality. she was born in a poor herdsman's family before liberation. with state subsidies, she went to primary school, middle school and college after liberation. she was assigned to the sinkiang institute of physics in 1963.

she is doing research in transistor elements. once she was asked to determine the quality of 2,300 transistor elements within a short time. the task was difficult but she completed it on time.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the multi-national scientific and technical workers are more determined to serve proletarian politics and socialist construction. they often go to people's communes and factories to study production problems in close cooperation with peasants, herdsmen and workers.

yurdus grassland is a leading pastoral area in the locality. about 700,000 animals are grazed here every year. rainfall is scanty and the grass was not enough to sustain so many animals.

the regional grassland surveying team and the institute of biology and pedology started surveying the 2,000,000-hectare grassland in 1963. together with the herdsmen, they introduced good strains from other places to improve the local grass.

the scientific and technical workers have helped various localities train technical personnel and popularize science and advance techniques. nearly 6,000 scientific experimental groups are now active in people's communes, farms, ranches, mines and factories.

good strains of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops that yield 10 to 30 per cent more were bred thanks to the joint efforts of scientific and technical workers and people's communes, pastoral areas and state farms. about 670,000 hectares of alkali soil in sinkiang have been improved.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Vice Ministers Meet and Fete Albanian Metallurgical Working Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1973)

yeh chih-chiang, chinese vice-minister of metallurgical industry, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and ma yi, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, met and feted yesterday evening the albanian metallurgical working team led by zenel hamiti, vice-minister of industry and mines.

present on the occasion were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and counsellor of the albanian embassy here theohar fundo.

the albanian metallurgical working team arrived in peking on december 22.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1973)

a chinese tennis team led by chang ming-tseng left peking by air today on a friendly visit to burma.

Chinese Tennis Team Arrives in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 24, 1973)

the chinese tennis team headed by chang ming-tseng, responsible member of the peking branch of all china athletic federation, arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to this country.

the team was warmly greeted at the airport by u than win and u tun nyun, deputy directors of the sports and physical education department of burma, lieutenant colonel aye pe, president of burma tennis federation and burmese tennis players.

chinese ambassador yeh cheng-chang was also present at the airport.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Ice-Hockey Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1973)

the canadian ice-hockey delegation led by donald johnson wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this morning.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were tung nien-li, a leading member of the chinese winter sports association, and chinese ice-hockey coaches and players.

also present was m.d. copithorne, counsellor of the canadian embassy in peking.

donald johnson gave a reciprocal banquet yesterday evening on behalf of the canadian amateur ice-hockey federation and the "thunderbird" ice-hockey team of the canadian university of british columbia. li meng-hua, vice-chairman of the all-china sports federation, and tung nien-li attended. donald johnson and tung nien-li spoke at the banquet. presents were exchanged.

during their stay in china, the canadian ice-hockey players visited peking, harbin, changchun and kirin, and had friendship matches with chinese players. they were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Giant Pandas Escort Group Leaves Paris for Home

(NCNA-English Paris, Dec. 23, 1973)

the chinese group which had escorted to paris a pair of giant pandas, "yen yen" and "li li", left here for home today.

the group, led by li chang-teh, deputy director of the peking zoo, was seen off at the airport by jacques nouvel, director, and jean rinjard, deputy director, of the paris zoo, and chinese ambassador tseng tao.

the pandas are a gift presented by the chinese government to president georges pompidou and the french people.

chinese ambassador tseng tao gave a luncheon here on december 21 for the escort group. it was attended by joseph fontanet, french minister of national education, jean sainteny, former minister and member of the constitutional committee, henri froment-meurice, head of the asian-oceanian affairs department of the french foreign ministry, and others.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

Mr. and Mrs. Sales Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1973)

mr. a. de. o. sales, president of the amateur sports federation and the olympic committee of hongkong, and mrs. sales arrived in peking by air this afternoon in the company of kuo lei, a leading member of a department of the all-china sports federation, after visiting kwangchow, shanghai and hangchow.

they were greeted at the airport by tung shou-yi, vice-president of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang to and sung chung.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Chai Shu-fan and Wang Yao-ting Meet Hokkaido Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met here this afternoon with the hokkaido economic and trade friendship delegation of japan led by michio imai, and had a conversation with the japanese guests in a friendly atmosphere.

this morning, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese friends.

leading members of chinese departments concerned attended the meetings.

at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade, the delegation visited shanghai, kwangchow and shenyang before arriving in peking on december 18. the delegation will leave peking for home by air tomorrow.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Army Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Shenyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 24, 1973)

the "february 8" men's and women's basketball team of the people's army of the democratic people's republic of korea with kim gong rie as its leader and choi dae un as deputy leader, left here by train this evening on a visit to shenyang before going home.

the team visited peking, wuhan, changsha, shaoshan and kwangchow.

Korean Paper Praises Great Korean-Chinese Friendship

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 24, 1973)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" warmly praises the great friendship between the korean and chinese peoples in an article today entitled "great friendship sealed in blood".

the article says, "today, the fraternal chinese people, under the wise leadership of the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, are scoring brilliant successes in socialist construction, smashing all the counter-revolutionary moves of the enemies. in recent years, the chinese people have strengthened the politico-ideological unity of the whole party and the entire people and effected a new upsurge in socialist construction by winning great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the campaign of criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work."

it continues, "our people are immensely happy to have such courageous and industrious people as the chinese people as their friend and comrade-in-arms. "the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung has said: 'korea and china are friendly neighbours knitted together with relations of kinship and the peoples of the two countries are brothers closely tied with the deep-rooted bond of amity'.

"korea and china are close neighbours separated only by a river. the peoples of the two countries are revolutionary comrades-in-arms who fought side by side and won victory in the fierce struggle against imperialism and in the fruitful struggle for socialist construction, sharing weal and woe."

the article goes on, "the friendship between korea and china is sealed in blood in the arduous struggle against the common enemy. it is a militant friendship which has been tested in history."

it says, "in the dark days under the rule of japanese imperialism the peoples of our two countries under the militant anti-japanese banner waged an armed struggle against the common enemy, the japanese imperialists, forged a militant friendship in the flames of war and laid the solid foundation stone of friendship.

"the korean communists and people not only fought for the freedom and liberation of their fatherland but also assisted with blood the fraternal chinese people in the revolutionary cause during the period of the arduous anti-japanese armed struggle organised and led by the great leader of our people

comrade kim il sung. units of the korean people's revolutionary army fought hand in hand with the anti-japanese armed units of china and won the struggle, and thus dealt a heavy blow at the japanese imperialists who were running wild in aggression and assisted in the anti-japanese revolutionary struggle of the chinese people. a large number of fine sons and daughters of the korean people laid down their precious lives in the battlefields in this sacred struggle. in the heroic anti-japanese armed struggle waged by our people, the chinese people whole-heartedly assisted the korean communists who fought with blood for freedom and liberation.

"this traditional friendship between the peoples of korea and china has grown in strength and developed through the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

"the fraternal chinese people assisted our people with blood in the grim period of the fatherland liberation war by sending their fine sons and daughters to the korean front.

"abiding by the teachings of the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung, the chinese people's volunteers, together with the korean people's army, defended with blood every inch of the land of korea, loving every mountain, every river, every tree and every blade of grass of korea. during the fierce trench battles in the highlands, they together with the brave fighters of the korean people's army won imperishable merits in valiant combats and saved the life and property of our people at the risk of their own lives."

"the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries strengthened and developed in the struggle against the common enemy will shine forever as a living model of proletarian internationalism in the history of friendship between the two peoples", it notes.

it adds, "the korea-china friendship is a militant friendship sealed in blood in the flames of the protracted struggle and a great friendship initiated and fostered in person by the great leader of the korean people comrade kim il sung and the great leader of the chinese people comrade mao tsetung. no force can break it.

"the korean people highly treasured the daily increasing friendship and solidarity between the two countries and will do their utmost to further consolidate and develop this friendship and solidarity.

the peoples of korea and china who won victories together by overcoming the trials of history together will fight and win together for the common cause in the future, too."

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Under 16 Table Tennis Match between China and Romanian Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1973)

china and romania exchanged experience in training junior players at a friendly match here this evening.

the under 16 table tennis match between the bucharest and peking teams drew warm applause from the 18,000 spectators at the capital indoor stadium here.

prior to the match, a welcome ceremony was held in honour of the visiting team. present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, chen hsien, president of the chinese table tennis association, romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, and leader of the visiting romanian junior table tennis team costea mircea.

the romanian team is touring china during school vacation at the invitation of the chinese table tennis association. it will visit shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow in addition to peking, play friendly matches and have joint training sessions with chinese junior players.

it is the team's re-visit to china after a similar vacationing tour last year.

the guests arrived in peking by air on december 19 and had five joint training sessions with chinese players. the chinese table tennis association gave a reception in their honour on the evening of december 20.

the peking team won the boys' match 5:1 and the girls' match 5:0.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leonean President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Freetown, Dec. 21, 1973)

sierra leonean president siaka stevens received chinese ambassador to sierra leone chao cheng-yi here today and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Wang Yao-ting, Chen Chieh Meet Thailand Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 23, 1973)

wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, yesterday met on seperate occasions with the thailand trade delegation led by chatichai choonhavan, deputy minister of foreign affairs. they had friendly discussions on the development of trade between china and thailand.

the china council for the promotion of international trade feted the thailand trade delegation yesterday evening.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF CONFUCIUS AND MENCIUS

Criticize Thoroughly the "Theory of Genius" of Confucius and Mencius

by

Niu Yu-hsien (牛佑先), a worker-peasant-soldier student of the Department of Philosophy, Wuhan University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 10, 1973)

The "theory of genius" has always been the spiritual prop for upholding the rule of the exploiting class and the reactionary fallacy for hoodwinking the people. More than 2,000 years ago, Confucius, the spokesman of the slave-owning class on the decline, had vociferously publicized such stuff. He said: There are several types of people in the world. Some are "sages" and "superior men" "born with knowledge" who are not required to go through practice or study but are endowed with the "talent" to rule the moment they are born. Some are born "stupid of the lowest order" and are the "mean people" who have neither the ability nor the qualification for learning and they could only take orders from the ruling class. He also wildly declared: "Only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class cannot be changed." This means that the line of distinction between the ruling class belonging to the "wise of the highest class" and the working people belonging to the "stupid of the lowest class" is iron-clad and inalienable.

Mencius, the loyal disciple of Confucius, was the most fanatical propagator of this set of reactionary theories. He uttered such nonsense as "inborn talent" and also declared that "sages" were born "luminaries" and the "great office" Heaven conferred upon them was to instruct and rule the people. He held that the broad masses of people were "those who are later in being informed" and "those who are not informed and ignorant," that they must accept

the teachings of the "sages" before they could be enlightened, and that they must be ruled by the "sages" before they could survive. Mencius also used the words of I Yin, a representative figure of the slave-owning class of the Yin Dynasty, to praise himself and said: "I am one of Heaven's people who have first apprehended; I will take these principles and instruct this people in them." He considered himself to be the "mighty leader of the school." Such reactionary teachings were nothing but an attempt to prove in theory that "geniuses" of the "luminary" class should be the lords of history and should rise to exalted positions and lord it over the people.

Are there then such "geniuses" as publicized by Confucius and Mencius? Is the ability of man innate?

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Where do correct ideas come from? Do they drop from the skies? No. Are they innate in the mind? No. They come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice, the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." Chairman Mao has profoundly elucidated the question of the source of knowledge (talent also comes under the category of knowledge) on the basis of Marxism, drawn a line of distinction between the materialist theory of reflection and idealist transcendentalism and supplied us with powerful ideological weapons for criticizing idealist transcendentalism of all descriptions. The theory of "born with knowledge" of Confucius and the theory of "those who are first informed" of Mencius both publicized that talent and knowledge came before practice and before experience. This kind of idealist transcendentalism was in the service of the reactionary political line of the slave-owning class. Proceeding from this kind of fallacy, Confucius clamored: "The people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it." This means that the people could only be ordered to do things but should not be allowed to know why things must be done in such way. By the time of Mencius, barefaced publicity was given to the fallacy, "Those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others." This also means that the "sages" of "those who are first informed" belong to the category of "those who labor with their mind" and it is their responsibility to govern the people. Whereas the fate of the working people is to forbear from generation to generation the reactionary rule of the exploiting classes.

Mencius played Confucius up as the most "outstanding and remarkable" great sage. By playing up Confucius, he was actually praising himself as the candidate to the seat of the sage. He shamelessly claimed "It is a rule that a true imperial sovereign should arise in the course of 500 years" and "In order to bring about tranquility and good order who is there beside me to bring it about!" It is clear from this that the vital point of the "theory of genius" is, as Marx and Engels had pointed out, "to derive in the end the answer that the governing should be carried out by the nobility, the men of principle and the wise." (Marx and Engels' Book Review published in "New Rhine Press--Political and Economical Commentary," No. 4)

The ways of Confucius and Mencius are counter-revolutionary ways. All reactionary ruling classes have to seek help from the ghosts of Confucius and Mencius, and use the "theory of genius" to deify their reactionary rule.

Bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao, who stepped into the shoes of Confucius and Mencius, fanatically publicized the reactionary "theory of genius" and used it as his theoretical guideline for usurping power and carrying out restoration, and desperately opposing Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism. He advertised everywhere that men were born "gifted" and with "natural endowments" and "talent," dressed himself and his son as "super geniuses," beautified themselves as heroes and vilified the masses as rabble. This distortion of history was the most telling exposure of their idealist interpretation of history. The "theory of genius" publicized by Confucius was for opposing reform, opposing revolution and opposing social progress, in a vain attempt to explain that "oppression is justified but not rebellion." Renegade and traitor Lin Piao publicized "genius" for the sake of usurping power, carrying out restoration, toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and turning back the wheel of history. Despite the differences in time, their political aim and reactionary nature were the same.

The reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle has enabled us to deeply realize that Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, these ringleaders of the rightist opportunist line, were one and the same as other reactionary rulers of history. When they carried out counter-revolutionary activities, they would invoke the ghosts of history and "use the despicable acts of yesterday to defend their despicable acts of today." (Marx: Foreword to: "A Critique of the Hegelian Philosophy") We must heighten our vigilance, thoroughly criticize and repudiate revisionism, the bourgeois world outlook, Confucius and the way of thinking to honor Confucius, and carry the revolution in the superstructure, including various spheres of culture, through to the end.

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"Born With Knowledge" Is the Philosophy of Slave-Owners

by

Ma Cheng-hung (馬正宏), platoon leader of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 10, 1973)

Of all the reactionary fallacies of Confucius, the one I first heard was "born with knowledge." After liberation, when I was attending primary school, I was often absent from class because of heavy domestic work, and consequently the result of my study was rather poor. At the time, some people made sarcastic remarks behind my back: "Confucius long ago had said: 'There are 'sages' who are 'born with knowledge' as well as 'mean people' who are 'dumb and stupid and yet do not learn.' Like his father, this young fellow is born with a blockhead. He is fit only to do manual work but is hardly the material for learning." After my father heard this, he was furious. Stroking my head he told me about the sufferings of the poor people who could not afford to go to school in the old society and the happiness of children of the poor people who could go to school after liberation. He firmly told me: "My boy, stand up and show them. I don't believe the rot they are saying. It was the old society that made an illiterate of your father. Now that you have been sent to school by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, you must study well and win vindication for us poor and lower-middle peasants." From then on, I tried my utmost, studied diligently and very quickly improved the quality of my study. At the time, although I did not know who Confucius was, I nevertheless thought the things he said were all deceitful words.

After my enlistment in the army, the leadership assigned me to work as a truck driver. My culture was not high and I had never handled machinery before, so there was quite a bit of difficulty for me to master this technique. When I recalled what happened during primary school, I was full of drive. I thought to myself: "There is nothing difficult in the world so long as a person puts his mind to it." What I did not know, I studied, and what I did not understand, I inquired of others. What other people could learn by studying two or three times, I studied three to four times. For example, starting the truck up a gradient was a barrier to the novice. For the sake of mastering this technique quickly, I spent all my free time in the driving room polishing up my technique over and over again and going through the coordinated movements of hands and feet. Very quickly I overcame this barrier and mastered more expertly the driving technique.

When making thoroughgoing criticism of reactionary transcendentalism advocated by renegade Lin Piao, I studied conscientiously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao in conjunction with my personal experience, and was able to understand more clearly the reactionary nature of the fallacy of "born with knowledge" propagated by Confucius. I realized that the knowledge and ability of man do not come from the maternal womb, but are acquired from social practice after his birth. For all times and for all countries, there could never be the kind of "sages" "born with knowledge" as propagated by Confucius. Confucius, who lived in the transition period from the

slave-owning society to the feudal society, went all out to propagate the fallacy of "born with knowledge." What actually was he trying to achieve? From his clamors that "there are only the wise of the highest class, and the stupid of the lowest class, who cannot be changed" and that "the people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it," we could see that he was trying to convince people that the slave-owners were born "sages" and the rightful rulers, while the slaves were born "mean people" fit only to be used as beasts of burden. The things he propagated were all idealist nonsense for upholding the rule of the slave-owners in a vain attempt to prevent the disintegration of the system of slavery.

Why did this careerist and conspirator Lin Piao talk wildly about "individual talent" and stubbornly cling to his "theory of genius"? In ancient Greece there was a philosopher of the slave-owning class called Plato who planned an "ideal state" for his class. In this "ideal state" the people were divided into classes. These classes were formed by the gods who blended gold, silver, copper and iron into the people at the moment of their birth. On the very top were the ruling classes who were blended with gold by the gods at the moment of their birth. Below them were the knights blended with silver by the gods at the moment of their birth. Underneath them were the peasants and artisans blended with copper and iron by the gods at the moment of their birth. Finally came the slaves, whom the gods disdained even at the time of their birth and considered to be worth less than copper and iron, who were merely "talking tools" to be used and driven. Was this "pyramid" type of "ideal state" not a living hell?

The "theory of genius" clamored for by Lin Piao was actually the some sort of stuff as the "ideal state" of Plato. Numbling the "doctrines" of Confucius and loading his mind with the "ideals" of Plato, this rascal used every trick he could think of to place his kind of people with "individual talent" in the highest posts as rulers and place us so-called "rabble" at the lowest level to be always trampled underfoot. No wonder this careerist Lin Piao desperately clung to the "theory of genius" and would never let go, because it could play its part in hoodwinking the people and help him take over and seize power. However, history has already drawn its conclusion: So-called "born with knowledge" as propagated by Confucius could not save the slave-owning aristocrats from destruction, and the idealist "theory of genius" advocated by Lin Piao also could not realize the counter-revolutionary "ideal" of founding the Lin family fascist dynasty, but could only court his own destruction.

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The Working Class Will "Make Sport of the Words of the Sages"

by

T'ien K'o (田 克), secretary of the Party committee of the Peking Refrigeration Machinery Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 10, 1973)

The phrase "Learning half a volume of the 'Analects' will enable a person to govern the country" was used by the feudal ruling class to eulogize Confucius, but it enabled people to see the reactionary nature of the teachings of Confucius from another angle.

For more than 2,000 years, the reactionary ruling class had gradually lifted Confucius up as the "ancient teacher and greatest sage of great accomplishment" and honored him as "a model teacher for all ages." His "Analects" became the "canon" and "magic weapon" for ruling, oppressing, enslaving and exploiting the working people. When Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao tried to carry out restoration and turn back the wheel of history, they also looked for ideological weapons from the Confucian school and used it to corrode the masses and win their hearts in order to achieve their sinister goal.

Confucius despised the working people and was hostile toward them. All his life, he advocated the policy of hoodwinking the people, and taught that "the people may be made to follow a path of action, but they may not be made to understand it," that "there are only the wise of the highest class, and the stupid of the lowest class, who cannot be changed," etc. In fact, however, he also knew that the people would not buy his stuff and would rise in revolt. Therefore, he fiercely declared, "The mean man does not know the ordinances of Heaven and consequently does not stand in awe of them. He is disrespectful to great men and makes sport of the words of sages." This nevertheless reflected the objective fact.

From Ch'ang Chü and Chieh Ni who tilled land and the old man who hoed the fields--the contemporaries of Confucius--to the working people of past ages, not one of them endorsed the ways of Confucius and Mencius. At present, we of the working class and the laboring people who have grasped Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, are afraid of neither nature nor the elements, neither gods nor demons, and are for "making sport of the words of sages." We are determined to criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao as well as the words of their supreme master, "Confucius the sage."

To be sure, as the sayings of Confucius are all recorded in ancient volumes, they are not easy to understand and quite difficult to criticize. But this weighs little. The contemporary common peasants of Confucius had hit the nail on the head by pointing out that Confucius was "a parasite whose limbs are unaccustomed to toil and who cannot distinguish the five kinds of grain." How much easier it would be for us Chinese working people living in the socialist era? So long as we despise such sayings strategically while paying full attention

to them tactically, worm our way into them and jump clear of them, we could sweep the goods of the Confucian school like the autumn winds sweeping away the fallen leaves onto the garbage pile of history.

Furthermore, revolutionary mass criticism is also a kind of antidote. It will not only destroy the evil hauteur of the class enemies, but will also cleanse our filth. For more than 2,000 years, the pernicious influence of Confucian thinking has penetrated every nook and cranny. As China was formerly a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society, it is not an easy thing to bring about a complete rupture with traditional concepts. Because of this, we must pay attention to the struggle in the superstructure including various spheres of culture, and discredit by criticism the fallacies of Confucius before we can completely shatter the spiritual shackles, raise our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, better implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and carry the socialist revolution through to the end.

* * *

Criticize Confucius' Fallacy of Getting Learned in Order To Be an Official

by

Feng Ch'un-hsiang (馮春祥), a student of the Department of Philosophy, Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 10, 1973)

Confucius was a reactionary political thinker as well as a reactionary educator. He spent the greater part of his life in educational work. His object and purpose in teaching was to make officials of his students by means of study. He openly called on his students to work hard for high office and handsome emoluments, saying: "So with learning, emolument may be found in it!" His student Tzu Hsia more clearly expressed Confucius' idea of "getting learned in order to be an official": "The student having completed his learning should apply himself to be an officer." This meant that with learning, one should become an official.

In the slave-owning society, who could afford to study? Cultural education in the slave-owning society was in the hands of the government under the slave-owners, and the slaves were virtually not qualified to go to the government-run schools. Although some private schools subsequently appeared, this situation had not changed. Take the private school run by Confucius for example, it also did not open its door the slightest crack to the slaves. When taking in students, Confucius insisted on receiving ten bundles of dried meat as fees. Where could those slaves who had been treated merely as talking tools find the dried meat to pay for their tuition? Moreover, Confucius looked upon them as "people who could not be instructed" and "they may not be made to understand things." Because of this, those who could study and become officials were naturally only the children of the slave-owning aristocracy. Actually, most of the students accepted by Confucius were from the slave-owning aristocracy, and even Yen Hui, who was reported to have "a single bamboo dish of rice, a single gourd dish of drink and to be living in a mean narrow lane" was also a descendant of a down-fallen aristocratic family whose members "for generations had been high officials in the State of Lu."

After taking on students, Confucius instructed them in so-called "benevolence" and "propriety" which reflected the political thinking of the slave-owning class and the system of the slave-owning society and taught them that they must not look at, not listen to, not speak of and not do anything that was contrary to the Book of Rites. He taught them to subdue their desire, and speak in accordance with the Book of Rites so as to attain the plane of "benevolence." He also required the students to have absolute faith in the slogan for reviving the ways of Chou, to study diligently and to devote their lives to preserving intact the system of slavery. Meanwhile, Confucius also directly transmitted to the students a set of methods for governing the working people. The "Confucian Analects" is a representative work reflecting the thinking of Confucius, and every chapter is filled with queries from his students on "government" and his replies on "how to govern." It also discusses the dominant thoughts and methods on how to make "the people obey" and how to make "the people easier to use."

By instructing his students in this manner, what sort of officials did Confucius want his students to be? The "officials" of the newly emerging landlord class? No. When his student Jan Ch'iu assisted the Chi Sun family that belonged to the newly emerging landlord class, to carry out political reforms, he scolded him mercilessly. When his senior disciple Yen Hui professed "absolute faith in the slogan of reviving the ways of Chou" ("have deep faith in") and "would devote his life to preserve intact the system of slavery" ("guard the good way with his life"), he praised him most lavishly. In the eyes of Confucius, "officials bore a distinctive mark of their class. He wanted to train his students into aristocrats and rulers lording it over the people and to rescue the disintegrating system of slavery.

Confucius himself never gave up the hope of becoming an official. Once, he asked his students: "Can a feudal prince be without his principality for a single day?" The students replied: "No." He asked again: "Can a superior man be without an official post for a single day?" The students replied: "Naturally he also cannot." He therefore said: "That is why having been away from office for three months, my heart is uneasy." For the sake of becoming an official,he visited scores of feudal states of slave-owners to preach his teachings and curry favors. It was not until he was well past fifty that he finally became the Minister of Crimes (Chief Minister of Justice), working for upholding the moribund system of slavery and attacking the forces for reform.

Proceeding from the reactionary nature of the slave-owning class, Confucius was extremely hostile to labor and the working people. He was a parasite whose "four limbs were unaccustomed to toil and who could not distinguish the five kinds of grain" and who never labored and was even opposed to labor. His student Fan Ch'ih sought his advice on farming and vegetable planting, and was scolded by him as a "mean man." Confucius thought that it would do as long as the people, who labored with their minds and studied in order to be officials, could master the art of governing and exploiting the working people, and there was basically no need for them to practice farming, for "labor" was the work of the "mean people." Based on this concept of his, Mencius subsequently put forward his reactionary fallacy of "Those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others." This reactionary saying is the ideological foundation of "getting learned in order to be an official."

Confucius stubbornly defended the moribund system of slavery on the decline. His class stand and political view were reactionary in the extreme, and this also determined his extremely reactionary educational ideas. Precisely because of this, for the past 2,000 years, from the moribund exploiting classes on the decline to the ringleaders of the opportunist line within our Party, they all regarded the thinking of Confucius in education, particularly "getting learned in order to be an official," as a dogma, and worshipped and propagated it in a big way. During the Han Dynasty, there was in circulation this popular saying: "Leaving the son a cupboard of gold is not as good as teaching him to learn a copy of the classics." Emperor Jentsung of the Sung Dynasty, in his "Poem Urging Hard Study" advocated "getting learned in order to be an official" to an even more fanatical degree. This poem promised that "there were thousands of measures of grain, golden pavillions and beauties

fair as jade in the book. As long as one studied properly the books of the "sages," land, property, gold and beautiful women could all be within reach. It was therefore said that "if a man wants to fulfill his life long ambition, he must read diligently the six classics by the window." That was how the feudal rulers barefacedly propagated that by studying well, one could rise to position of wealth and power and lord it over the working people.

At present, the exploitation system in China, like the bronze ware, has been consigned to the museum of history. But old ideas, old culture and old habits and customs of the exploiting classes are still present to corrode the masses. Counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao and his gang vilified the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside as "reform through labor in disguise," thus thoroughly baring their world outlook and reactionary stand of the exploiting classes.

The sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and to take part in productive labor has turned them into a new type of ordinary workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. This is a newborn thing of socialism that manifests the educational policy of the proletariat. It is an important way of exterminating the "three big gaps," a great plan for bringing up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in the next hundred years. Bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao and his gang hated this to the bone and did everything they could to oppose it. This was entirely due to their rapacious ambition to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. The moment their reactionary fallacy was cast forth, it aroused the great anger of the broad masses of educated young people, the revolutionary peasants and the people of the whole country, and was mercilessly criticized.

The great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Remnant old ideas reflecting the former system will invariably remain for a long time in the minds of the people and will not lightly go away on their own." The influence of the exploiting classes in the ideological sphere, particularly in the sphere of education, is still very strong and cannot be under-estimated. We worker-peasant-soldier students must definitely play the role of the main force in the revolution in education, thoroughly criticize the reactionary fallacy of "getting learned in order to be an official" and make a complete rupture with the traditional concept of the exploiting classes in the past several thousand years.

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Two Different Tunes, But the Same Line of Goods

by

Wang Feng-chü (王凤举), fighter of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 10, 1973)

For the sake of upholding the reactionary rule of slave-owners, Confucian scholars did everything within their power to publicize idealist transcendentalism. They propagated "I daily examine myself on three points," which was a big poisonous pumpkin rooted in the ideological foundation of this reactionary philosophy.

What is "I daily examine myself on three points"? It calls on people to drift away from the practice of revolution and the actual class struggle and to rely on their own inner reflection for self-cutivation. The motive behind this kind of "self-cultivation" doctrine propagated by them is malicious in the extreme.

Everybody knows that at the time when the slave system was crumbling, the rule of the slave-owning aristocrats was in a precarious state because of the drastic changes in society, the acuteness of class struggle and constant slave uprisings. The demands of the slaves for rebellion and of society for development were irresistible currents of the period at that time. Faced with this reality, the Confucian scholars talked incessantly of "I daily examine myself on three points" in order to make people reflect daily whether or not they had acted in contravention of "propriety." They tried their utmost to advocate, "Look not at what is in contravention to propriety; listen not to what is contrary to propriety; speak not of what is contrary to propriety; make no movement which is contrary to propriety." (Confucian Analects - Yenyüan) They warned people that they should not do things which might "offend against their superiors" or "stir up confusion," and that they should not carry out struggle or rise in insurrection, but should remain law-abiding so that their words and deeds would always be in accordance with the tenets of the "Book of Rites" so as to uphold the order of the system of slavery. They vainly attempted to use this to poison and hoodwink the people so that they would submit willingly to the oppression and enslavement of the reactionary ruling class and so that the aim of upholding and consolidating the rule of the declining slave-owning aristocracy might be achieved.

Although it has already been more than 2,000 years since the Confucian school put forward "I daily examine myself on three points," this idealist doctrine of "self-cutivation" has always been regarded as the "greatest treasure" by reactionary ruling classes and constantly imitated. Representative figures of the bourgeoisie such as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao who wormed their way into the Party also picked up this worn-out piece from the ideological arsenal of the Confucian school, and tried their utmost to peddle it. Liu Shao-ch'i in his odious and notorious "How To Become a Good Communist" parroted this, and barefacedly peddled such ways of Confucius and Mencius as "I daily examine myself on three points" in a vain attempt to render service to capitalist

restoration. After the counter-revolutionary plot of Liu Shao-ch'i was smashed, Lin Piao no longer dared to propagate openly the doctrine of "self-cultivation" and "I daily examine myself on three points." He cudgeled his brain for a fresh idea, and set forth the so-called "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul."

The so-called "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul" meant that there was no need to take part in socialist practice or to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in the transformation of world outlook. So long as a single "eruption" took place in the depth of the "soul," the transformation of world outlook would be complete. That was down and out idealist transcendentalism, and also a reprint of the sinister "How To Become a Good Communist."

Chairman Mao teaches us, "While transforming the whole society in the class struggle and the struggle against the world of nature, the working class must at the same time also transform themselves." The transformation of the subjective world is realized in the process of transforming the objective world. Only by going deep into the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles and by diligently studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in practice could we unremittingly raise our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and gradually shift our stand over to the side of the proletariat. In transforming his world outlook, man must go through the process of a long period of hard struggle and tempering. How could a single "eruption" transform his world outlook completely?

"I daily examine myself on three points" was propagated by the Confucian scholars for the sake of upholding the rule of the slave-owning aristocracy. "Eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul" advocated by Lin Piao, like the sinister "How To Become a Good Communist" endeavored to lead the people onto the evil road of "self-cultivation behind closed doors" and realize their plot of capitalist restoration. Although "I daily examine myself on three points" and "eruption of revolution in the depth of the soul" have been presented in different ways, they are essentially one and the same thing. The two tunes sound different, but they are the same line of goods, and both of them vainly attempt to go against the tide of the time and to create reactionary public opinion for turning back the wheel of history. However, the revolutionary current of history is irresistible. Their counter-revolutionary pipe-dreams would forever come to naught.

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MILITIA

Give Full Play to the Role of the Militia in Urban Struggle

by

Hsiang Hsin (何新), a worker-militiaman in the capital

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 13, 1973)

Fifteen years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao issued to the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people of the country the great call "Organize the people's militia on a large scale." In compliance with Chairman Mao's directive, to "wholeheartedly rely on the working class" in urban struggle to build an urban militia with industrial workers as its mainstay and give full play to its role in urban struggle is of major realistic significance and far-reaching strategic significance in strengthening the urban defense capacity, opposing imperialist aggression, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and building socialism.

But to fundamentally alter the Party's basic line, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, Lin Piao and other swindlers vigorously advocated the counter-revolutionary fallacy that the militia was "out of date" and "useless." This fallacy must be thoroughly criticized by us.

Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and tested in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the worker militia of the capital with industrial workers as its mainstay, has smashed Lin Piao and other swindlers' plot to sabotage militia building in the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines and has developed and grown in size and strength with each passing day. Through vigorously grasping class struggle and the two-line struggle, energetically devoting themselves to urban struggle, continuously summing up experience in building the urban militia, seriously implementing various war-preparation measures, and striving to "grasp revolution and promote production, other work and preparedness against war," the militiamen have made a major contribution in urban struggle. The masses of the people praise them as "pace-setters in class struggle, backbone forces in war-preparation work and trail-blazers in productive labor." In urban struggle, the militia of the capital has fully demonstrated its great role and its great vitality.

The urban militia with industrial workers as its mainstay has its glorious tradition in revolutionary struggle and rich experience in urban struggle. They have the pulse of the city at their fingertips. To rely closely on this mass armed organization is of great significance to urban construction and defense.

With the Party's basic line taken as the key link, the militia of the capital has energetically participated in class struggle and implemented the task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship at the basic levels. The

militiamen have adopted such patterns as patrolling, standing sentry, reorganization and investigation of the class enemy on their own initiative in the political, economic and cultural fields. Day and night they brave the winds and rain, the scorching heat of summer or the severe cold of winter to fight in every nook and cranny of the capital. They cast a sprawling net and exercise overall dictatorship over the class enemy. They have sharp eyes and ears, dare to struggle and are good at struggle. Through resolutely carrying out the Party's policies, observing the three cardinal rules of discipline and eight points for attention, correctly distinguishing and handling the two different types, of contradictions of different nature, they have cracked a number of cases, dragged out some counter-revolutionaries and bad elements, protected the masses of the people and brought into play the great might of the masses in exercising dictatorship. They have thus dealt an effective blow to the class enemy's disruptive activities, further maintained peace and order in society in the capital and consolidated the proletarian dictatorship. The broad masses of people express their pleasure with applause, and a handful of class enemies tremble with fear on hearing the news.

The urban militia with the industrial workers as its mainstay is also a fighting backbone force for defending the city in times of war. Imperialism means aggression and war. So long as there is imperialism, there is war of aggression. We must maintain a high degree of vigilance against any possible aggression launched by imperialism and especially against a surprise attack launched against our country by Soviet social-imperialism. We must seriously cope with them. A city, especially a major one, is a political, economic and cultural center. It is also a main target of enemy attack in times of war. Before the outbreak of a war, we must make all necessary preparations. A good job done in building the urban militia with industrial workers as its mainstay is an important practical preparation against war. Meanwhile, this force is also a mainstay for implementing all measures of preparedness against war in the city.

Having been given a course of education in the Party's basic line and the situation of war-preparedness, the militiamen of the capital have seen more clearly the aggressive nature of imperialism, are further aware of their own important responsibility and have continuously strengthened their consciousness in implementing work of preparedness against war. Ideologically, they stay on the alert at all times and have confidence in fighting and victory. In the military field, with actual combat needs in mind, they undergo hard training in skills to wipe out the enemy and various kinds of specialized training. Materially, they rely on their own resources and play an active part in the construction of field work in preparedness against war to get prepared in real seriousness. The militia of the capital is a vigorous brigade in carrying out work of preparedness against war in the capital and a spur to the firm implementation of war-preparedness work in the capital.

When assigned the task of effecting emergency repairs to a certain war-preparedness project, the worker-militia of the Peking Thermoelectric Plant organized 25 shock teams and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of working untiringly. In two days, they covered 200 li on foot, effected a string of emergency repairs and successfully fulfilled the task assigned by the higher level.

At the outbreak of war, we can rely upon this force to mobilize the broad masses of people in launching a people's war and conducting guerrilla warfare and fighting alleyway battles and tunnel battles....to turn every factory into a bastion for annihilating the enemy, and to turn every street and lane into a battlefield, so that the enemy will find it difficult to move a single inch and get submerged in the vast ocean of the warfare of urban people. Meanwhile, this force can be counted on to pin down and exhaust the enemy and to reinforce the field army. By persisting in on-the-spot production and supporting the war, it assures the field army of ample manpower and material resources which can be released to fight more properly a decisive strategic war, to thoroughly bury the aggressors and to win a great victory in the war against aggression.

The urban militia with industrial workers as its mainstay is also a reinforcement force for urban construction. The urban militia organization is a mass armed organization not divorced from production. The urban militiamen are civilians as well as soldiers. In the militia organization, they study politics and military affairs, undergo physical training, criticize the bourgeoisie, continuously raise their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuous revolution, foster a fine fighting style and improve their physique. They are a shock team on the production front. So long as we firmly rely on this force and give full play to its shock role, we surely can carry out urban construction more properly.

Tempered in the stormy class struggle, the worker-militiamen of the capital have further revolutionized themselves and enhanced the militancy of their organization. High in spirits and firm in determination, they fight on industrial, communications, urban construction, finance and trade, and other fronts. They seriously carry out the Party's general line of building socialism, penetratingly unfold a mass campaign to learn from Tach'ing in industry. Rely on their own efforts and braving hard and bitter struggles, they have become a vigorous reinforcement force for carrying out construction in the capital, and made important contributions toward the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state's production tasks.

The worker-militiamen of the Peking Timber Works, the Erhlik'ou Automobile Manufacturing Factory and other units have channelled into production the revolutionary vigor aroused through participation in class struggle, and overfulfilled state production tasks by big margins.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "We must support all that the enemy opposes. We must oppose all that the enemy supports." The more Lin Piao and other swindlers obstruct our organization of the militia on a large scale, the more we must strengthen militia building and give further play to the role of the militia in urban struggle.

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FOREIGN TRADE

Fairly Big Gains in China's Foreign Trade in 1973

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1973)

china's exports and imports rose significantly in 1973 and economic exchanges with other countries were broader as her socialist construction grows and contacts with foreign countries increase.

china now trades with more than 150 countries and regions, and has trade agreements or protocols with one-third of them. chinese government and trading organizations this year sent many delegations and groups abroad and played host to governmental and non-governmental trade missions as well as trade groups and representatives of firms from many countries.

manifesting the internationalist spirit of mutual support and assistance, trade between china and socialist korea, albania, viet nam and romania expanded this year. economic relations and trade with friendly asian, african and latin american countries increased as mutual support and assistance for economic development. china also increased her trade turnover with japan and countries in western europe, north america and oceania, resulting in more frequent economic and trade exchanges.

there was very brisk trade between chinese imports and exports corporations and their counterparts in other countries and regions. the 33rd and 34th sessions of china's export commodities fair held in kwangchow last spring and autumn were attended by tens of thousands of foreign friends, overseas chinese and chinese compatriots from hongkong and macao, and numerous transactions with businessmen from friendly asian, african and latin american countries and other nations and regions were concluded. the fair has become a significant international trading centre and an important channel for china to expand her friendly relations with the people and businessmen of other countries.

in order to promote friendship and trade and exchange of experience, china this year sponsored economic and trade exhibitions or participated in international fairs in 25 asian, african, latin american and european countries. at the same time, six countries held exhibitions of industrial technology and products in china. china exchanged study groups, visiting groups and technical delegations with economic, trade and industrial circles of many countries for a wide variety of exchanges in technical knowledge.

china's thriving foreign trade reflects her significant achievements in all fields of the national economy that

were made under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and by deepening the criticism of lin piao and rectifying the style of work and conscientiously carrying out the party's general line for building socialism and the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor". this year china had another year of good harvests and made big progress in industry, transport and other fields. this provides the material basis for an expansion of foreign trade.

china's exports of farm and side-line produce rose steadily and there was an even bigger rise for industrial and mining products which now account for more than 65 per cent of china's total exports. china-made machine tools, hardware, meters and instruments, chemical products, medical apparatus, bicycles, sewing machines, cameras and other goods are selling quite well in many countries and regions. china's rapidly growing petroleum industry has made her self-sufficient in oil and with a small surplus to export. as for the export of manufactured goods, especially light industrial products, textiles and canned food, as well as handicraft works, china now offers more patterns, colours and designs and better quality and packing. new varieties accounted for one quarter of all the goods on display at both the 1973 spring and autumn sessions of the kwangchow fair.

under the centralized leadership of the party central committee and party committees at lower levels, the production departments and the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants have worked to produce more goods for export. chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have set up a number of bases for producing export farm and side-line produce as well as factories and workshops that concentrate on making export goods, so that chinese goods can better meet the needs of other peoples as regards quality, variety, colour and style.

china produces goods primarily to meet the growing needs of the domestic market. at the same time, it is making energetic efforts to expand economic exchanges with other countries. chairman mao points out: "the chinese people wish to have friendly co-operation with the people of all countries and to resume and expand international trade in order to develop production and promote economic prosperity." china has all along maintained that countries, big or small, are equal. when it comes to trade, they should respect each other's sovereignty and wishes, observe the principle of equality, mutual benefit and exchanging what one has for what one wants, pay attention to providing each other's needs and ability so as to facilitate economic development. it is in line with this principle that china has worked to strengthen her ties of mutual support and assistance with fraternal socialist countries and friendly nations of the third world, and increase her trade with all other countries and regions.

china always follows chairman mao's principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts". in economic construction, china relies chiefly on her own efforts, tapping her resources to develop production, and equipping the enterprises with chinese-made equipment. china imports some new equipment and technology that are needed in carrying out the policy of making foreign things serve china, and combines learning with inventing, so as to be more self-reliant and speed up the building of socialism.

china continues to be an economically developing country. although foreign trade is expanding steadily and export commodities rise year after year, china still cannot meet the demand for goods so far as quantity, quality, variety and pattern are concerned. inspired by the spirit of the tenth party congress, the chinese people are carrying out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", continuing to implement the policies of "developing the economy and ensuring supplies" and "overall planning and proper arrangement", grasping revolution and promoting production, and on the basis of increasing industrial and agricultural production, continuing to expand external trade and economic exchanges with other countries so as to serve china's socialist construction better and make a still greater contribution to promoting friendship with other peoples.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Peking Industry Advances in Proletarian Cultural Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1973)

peking's industrial output this year is three times what it was in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

peking's industries have undergone a big change in the past few years with the help of various provinces and cities. such basic industries as raw material, fuel and power have been expanded, capacity of the processing industry raised and new petro-chemical branches added. output of key items, including steel, motor vehicles, machine tools, steam-turbo generators, synthetic fibres, wrist watches and transistor radios, has risen several fold and even scores of times.

some ten thousand new products and new varieties have been trial-produced, including an integrated circuit digital electronic computer that does a million calculations per second, large forging and pressing machines, special precision alloys, optical instruments, high-precision machine tools and synthetic rubber. peking has become one of china's industrial centres equipped with various branches.

the workers of peking say the basic reason for the rapid advance is the correctness of the political line. this is the general principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy laid down by chairman mao.

in the past, liu shao-chi and company slashed back many industries geared to agriculture on the pretext that these would hold back industrial development. the workers and cadres repudiated this revisionist fallacy during the cultural revolution and handled the relations between agriculture, light and heavy industries correctly.

this year's output of chemical fertilizer, insecticides, pumps, diesel engines and farm machines and implements shot up threefold to elevenfold compared with 1965. these products helped peking get good harvests for years in a row and a 30 per cent increase this year to set a new record.

peking has also put great efforts into building light industries that raise the city's level of self-sufficiency in daily goods. the progress in agriculture and light industry provides heavy industry with wide market and funds to expand rapidly. peking's heavy industry has raised gross output 3.8-fold since the start of the cultural revolution.

iron and steel now ranks among the city's fast-growing industries, but for a considerable time before the cultural revolution it limped lopsidedly under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. iron ore had to be shipped in from the hainan island in the far south, and steel ingots had to be bloomed elsewhere. iron and steel production was seriously held back. during the proletarian cultural revolution, lin piao and company spread the fallacy that industrial development must be centred on the electronic industry in order to undermine iron and steel. the workers and cadres criticized this fallacy and acted upon chairman mao's instructions of "taking the steel as the key link" and "develop mining industry". within two and a half years they opened a big iron mine with an ore-dressing plant, which had been scheduled to take five years. the peking iron and steel industry was thus able to meet its iron ore needs. blast furnaces began to produce more pig iron and a new big blast furnace built last year was also put into operation. a new blooming mill was built within nine months.

production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel has all been expanded. during the eight years of the cultural revolution to date, the city's steel output has quadrupled, rolled steel has doubled with varieties reaching ten thousand, and special steel and alloy steel have increased considerably. the output of machinery and instruments and meters has registered a fivefold and of chemicals a 3.5-fold increase.

small industries are important in the overall development. their output value this year is close to the city's total industrial output value in 1965. this resulted from carrying out chairman mao's policy of "walking on two legs" in developing industry. while making efforts to develop big backbone enterprises, peking encourages initiative by the districts (counties), neighbourhood organizations and people's communes to run small and medium-sized industries. now the city boasts of over 1,000 small enterprises, which produce by self-devised methods large quantities of products to meet the needs of industry, agriculture, national defence, scientific research and the market. these products include automatic vacuum diffusion furnaces, tungsten-rhenium material that can stand a temperature of several thousand degrees, deep-well pumps capable of lifting water from a depth of more than 100 metres, and artificial diamonds.

reliance on the working class by the factory management and mass movements for technical innovations are factors behind the rapid growth. the workers and staff members seriously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and deepened their understanding of the materialist conception of history that the people are the motive force in the making of history and criticised the idealist conception of history that heroes make history, which had been advocated by liu shao-chi, lin piao and other political swindlers. the cadres became keenly aware of the strength of the masses and consciously implemented the party's mass line, while the workers displayed their wisdom and creative power in going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

the post-liberation peking no. 1 machine tool plant increased its designed capacity 2.5-fold during the cultural revolution thanks to a mass technical innovations campaign by workers, cadres and technicians. its total output for the past four years exceeded that for the previous two decades.

a new centre that annually turns out power equipment with a generating capacity of 600,000 kilowatts usually costs 400 million yuan and takes five years to build. but the peking no. 2 general machinery plant, the peking heavy electrical machinery plant, the peking boiler factory and other units, by tapping their own potential and socialist coordination, provided all the installation for such a centre in just two years at an investment of 60 million yuan.

the peking vinylon fibre mill and the organic chemical plant boldly renovated their imported equipment and raised production capacity by over 50 per cent without adding manpower or equipment.

Achievements of Industry in South China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 25, 1973)

over three hundred factories in south china's kwangtung province topped the 1973 production targets by the end of october. output value of the province's industry by that date was 16 per cent over the same 1972 period. 1972 total industrial production value was 83 per cent above that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

particularly rapid progress has been made by the basic industry. coal output for the 1965-1972 period rose almost 4 times, steel 5.3 times, pig iron 148 times and electricity more than twice. the rapid growth of basic industry provides the province with a good basis for speedy economic expansion. it will be able to give strong support to agriculture.

by 1972, the number of tractors in the province was more than double the number in 1965 and hand tractors had increased 103 times. counties and rural peoples communes run more than 1,200 farm machinery repair shops and almost half of the production brigades have repair stations. people's communes and production brigades have built more than 8,900 small hydro-electric stations with a total capacity of 163,000 kilowatts. every administrative region has its own insecticide plants or workshops and 75 chemical fertilizer factories have been set up throughout the province. kwangtung province has had good harvests for the past ten years and grain output per hectare has topped the target set by the national programme for agricultural development over the past three years.

modern small and medium-sized iron, steel, coal, electric power, machinery, and electronics enterprises have been built in some mountainous areas which had none before. the shaokuan administrative region in the northern part of the province now turns out two and a half times as much in inductrial output value as in 1966.

one of its counties began opening small coal pits in 1968. they numbered more than 100 in 1970. last year 41 counties set up small coal pits which now account for 47.5

percent of the province's total output of coal. the chaoching administrative region in the western part of the province had very little industry before. during the great proletarian cultural revolution the people set up more than 70 county-run motor factories, and farm machinery and repair plants in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. old factories help new ones, a number of factories have expanded their workshops into independent new factories in the last few years, small iron and steel enterprises covering the entire process from mining to rolling and electronics plants have been established in this region.

the cadres and workers have launched a technical innovations movement for higher output, better quality, greater variety and labour-saving devices. leading members of the maan coal mines went to the pits to make technical improvements with the miners that doubled the designed capacity. the 30-year-old kwangchow rolling mill mechanized most of its work processes and raised its production capacity. last year's production of rolled steel was 3.4 times that in 1968.

many mines and factories make multi-purpose use of waste gas, liquid and residue, in an effort to increase material wealth and protect the environment. a good example is provided by the sugar refineries which turn out more than 40 by-products. these seasonal factories now operate the year round. the value of by-products of the chiangmen sugar-cane chemical factory accounts for more than 70 percent of its total output value.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Plant in China's Biggest Iron and Steel Company Makes Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 26, 1973)

output of section steel at the middle section rolling plant of the anshan iron and steel company, china's biggest, has risen greatly over the past two years. the figure for 1971 was already 60 per cent higher than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

this is due to the mass technical innovations campaign. the plant has made over 300 technical innovations and built 30 sets of equipment since 1966.

the 40-year-old plant had obsolescent equipment, and interference by liu shao-chi's revisionist line kept production stagnant. during the cultural revolution, the workers criticized the revisionist line and proposed a technical innovation campaign to modernize the plant and produce more steel for the revolution.

the splice bar workshop was a labour-intense unit. repeated efforts before the cultural revolution to streamline the process failed to produce significant results because the task was entrusted to a few technicians. pooling their ideas during the cultural revolution, the workers carried out more than 60 innovations within two years and developed two mechanized production lines for making splice and flat bars. eliminating heavy manual work, these production lines also increased output of splice bars by 30 per cent and that of flat bars as much as fivefold.

the pusher on the heating furnace in this workshop was an old spiral type dating back to the 1930s. its low efficiency hampered an increase in production. the leadership referred the problem to the workers. in just about three months' time, they improved the apparatus and raised efficiency by 50 per cent while cutting the number of operators required from four to two.

three-in-one groups consisting of experienced workers, technicians and leading cadres have been set up at all levels in the plant to guide technical innovations. the workers often suggest ways to tap the potential when discussing how to top state targets. on the basis of these proposals, the groups work out an overall programme to carry them out under the unified leadership of the plant's party organization. the more important items are often tackled by the groups themselves and others are done by the rank-and-file.

much of the work of charging the heating furnace and the processes of rolling have now been mechanized. this has relieved the workers of strenuous manual labour. other technical improvements have helped boost the average hourly output of a number of items by anywhere from 10 to 40 per cent.

POWER INDUSTRY

China's Power Industry Surpasses 1973 Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1973)

inspired by the spirit of the tenth national congress of the communist party, workers of china's power industry fulfilled their 1973 production plan ten days ahead of time. the new power generating capacity put into operation this year was 23 per cent over that added in 1972. consumption of coal and other material for every kilowatt-hour was lowered.

since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, the workers have better implemented the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism formulated by chairman mao. total generating capacity in 1973 was 2.1 times that of 1965, and power output was 2.4 times the 1965 figure. china now produces more electricity in a few days than in the whole of 1949, the year of nation-wide liberation.

before liberation, china had few power plants and they were mostly in big coastal cities. many big and medium-sized power plants have now been set up in northwest and southwest china and other areas to form a national network. particularly impressive was the increase of power supply to the countryside where the consumption of electricity this year was 4.3 times that of 1965.

the party committees in various localities strengthened leadership over the power industry and mobilized the workers to ensure fulfilment of the state plan. a 125,000-kilowatt generating unit in shanghai's minhang power plant was designed and put into operation in less than ten months because the municipal party committee coordinated the efforts of the designing, building and manufacturing departments. the second generating unit was installed this year two months faster.

thanks to mass enthusiasm, small hydro-electric power stations in the rural areas are developing rapidly. they now number more than 50,000 with a combined generating capacity eight times the 1965 figure.

china depends on her own efforts in expanding the power industry. the design, construction and equipment of projects are done in the country. fuels are all supplied domestically.

in 1969, shanghai workers made a 125,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generating set with inner water-cooled stator and rotor. since then china has manufactured even larger hydro-electric and thermal power equipment.

china has since 1966 put up several dozen large and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations with a total generating capacity of several million kilowatts. this helped to tap water resources more fully.

while ensuring safety in production, workers and cadres pay attention to tapping the latent capacity of equipment and continue a movement to increase production and practise economy. state production plans have been overfulfilled every year and raw material consumption rates lowered. the workers of the shihchiachuang thermal power plant have undertaken a mass technical innovation movement since 1969. they have transformed old equipment and increased generating capacity by about thirty per cent, thus fulfilling five years' power output quotas in four years. the power departments of hunan, chekiang and fukien provinces, which rely heavily on hydro-electric power, produced far more electricity this year than before through better regulation of water in the reservoirs. they have fulfilled this year's power output target two to three months ahead of schedule.

workers and cadres of the power distribution departments throughout the country popularized and developed new methods of live wire operation in order to guarantee industry and agriculture a steady supply of electricity and transmit more electricity more safely. live wire operations now range from maintenance, checking and repairing to the transformation of entire transmission lines and substation equipment. this method, which cuts losses caused by electricity stoppages, enabled the peking power supply bureau to increase supply by 22,800,000 k.w.h. from august of last year to july this year. improvements made without stopping power supply on the high tension transmission lines between fuhsin and chinchou in liaoning province, northeast china, almost doubled the transmission capacity.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

China Expands Light Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1973)

china's total light industry output value for january-november this year was eight per cent above the same 1972 period.

increases ranging from ten to more than 40 per cent were registered for a dozen major products, including sugar, detergent, synthetic fibre, bicycles, sewing machines, wrist watches and gunny bags.

chinese art handicraftsmen this year topped all previous records for output value. great efforts were made to improve the traditional art works according to the principle of weeding through the old to bring forth the new.

with more varieties in a wide range of colours, the output of polyester fabrics was 2.6 times that for the first eleven months of last year. more light industrial goods were produced to meet the needs of minority nationalities.

there was a marked increase in sales of fabrics and other consumer goods. the abundant supply of raw material enabled light industry to expand rapidly, bringing the state about ten per cent more financial returns compared with 1972.

the growth of light industry contributed to the expansion of the whole national economy, improvement of the people's life in both town and country and consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance.

in line with chairman mao's teachings on correctly handling the relations between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, party committees at all levels further strengthened their leadership over agriculture.

the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work was deepened in the spirit of the tenth national party congress. this gave scope to the workers' enthusiasm for socialism and creativeness in technical innovation.

this year's total output value of light industry in shanghai, china's important light industry centre, was nine per cent above last year's. during the 1949-1972 period, the profits shanghai light industrial enterprises handed in the state were 46 times as much as the amount the state invested in them during the same period.

northeast china's liaoning province took advantage of its flourishing heavy industry to support its light industry. there has been a steady rise in the production of major light industrial goods. this year's output value was estimated to be 14 per cent over last year's.

at present, china's agriculture is a major provider of raw material for light industry. many light industrial departments gave better aid to agriculture and speeded up construction in raw material bases. they made investigations in the countryside and helped arrange the production of industrial crops. they helped rural people's communes and production brigades to breed and popularize good seed strains and to supply raw materials at specific locations.

twenty-nine raw material bases in south china's hunan province produce reeds, bamboo, rushes and timber as well as silk cocoons and spices. apart from meeting provincial demands for the paper industry, some bases supply other provinces with reeds planted on 50,000 hectares.

socialist co-operation among enterprises and making fuller use of production potential are important reasons why china was able to expand light industry rapidly this year.

in the course of expanding the production of polyester fabrics, the shanghai textile industry made equipment and improved outdated machines through the workers' self-reliant efforts. last year's output of polyester fabrics was 2.7 times that in 1971. this year's output is double that for 1972.

NATURAL HISTORY

Chinese Scientist on New Material for Dialectical Materialist View of Natural History

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1973)

two hundred million-year-old reptile fossils discovered in sinkiang, northwest china, in the past ten years illustrate the evolution of animals and of geological history and provide new material for the dialectical materialist view of natural history.

this is stated in a recent "people's daily" article by sun ai-ling of the institute of vertebrate palaeontology and palaeoanthropology of the chinese academy of sciences.

sun ai-ling says in her article that the northern and southern slopes of the eastern tienshan mountains in sinkiang are mostly composed of red-coloured strata which have been carved into ravines and gullies by melted snow. more than two hundred million years old, these strata of mudstone and sandstone are deposits of the permian and triassic periods of geological history.

ten years ago large collections of vertebrate fossils were unearthed from these rocks by palaeontologists. most of them are fossils of reptiles belonging to different families and genera extinct long ago. these fossils come from strata of three different ages or zones. some primitive dicynodonts (two-tusked animals) occurred in the lowest or oldest zone which dates as late permian. aquatic or semi-aquatic lystrosaurus and chasmatosaurus (an animal with wide mouth gap) appeared in the middle zone which belonged to the early triassic. lystrosaurus is a genus of dicynodonts with curved skull and its nostrils are located farther back, near the frontal edge of the eye socket. chasmatosaurus is a carnivorous animal similar to the crocodile in form and habits, so it belongs to primitive thecodonts (socket-toothed reptile). in the upper zone which is probably of the late early triassic appeared a specialized type of dicynodonts -- clumsy parakannemeyeria and more advanced form of primitive thecodonts, namely, vjushkovia and turfanosuchus -- and the scutes and bones of some archaic amphibians.

the three different zones of faunas, consisting mainly of related forms of dicynodonts and primitive thecodonts, changed with the passage of time and occurred in three successive geological ages.

although we cannot state that direct kinship existed between the dicynodonts and then consider that primitive dicynodonts developed into lystrosaurus and later into parakannemeyeria, we can clearly observe that animals in the upper zone, namely animals of the later geological

age, are more advanced and specialized in certain structure than those of the same group in the lower zone. for instance, the cranial bones of primitive dicynodonts are lighter and the snout is shorter while the snouts of lystrosaurus and parakannemeyeria are longer and the cranial bones are thicker and heavier. in other words, animals have gone through constant changes and development. this differs from the metaphysical viewpoint which claims that animals do not change at all.

sun ai-ling also states that the discovery and study of the permian and triassic reptiles in sinkiang illustrate changes in the position of sea and land.

animal fossils like these are also preserved in strata of the same period in south africa and india. these faunas on different continents are essentially similar in structure and faunal sequence. the genus lystrosaurus in particular has been recorded in south africa, india and the antarctic. some of the lystrosaurus discovered on different continents can be grouped in the same species. this is similar in chasmatosaurus. other genera of animals on different continents can also be compared, and the evolutionary sequences of three faunas are alike.

this fact is worthy of attention. charles darwin expounded the principle of the continuous distribution of species. he said: "the view of each species having been produced in one area alone, and having subsequently migrated from that area as far as its powers of migration and subsistence under past and present conditions permitted, is the most probable."

darwin's viewpoint is that each species has a single centre of creation, namely, individuals of the same species proceeded from one spot, where their parents were first produced. animals which are alike cannot occur at the same time in different places and on a different basis. thus, when lystrosaurus originated at a certain place on the globe, it became a dominant animal and spread widely under favourable conditions. but it is difficult to understand how could lystrosaurus go from asia across africa and oceans into the antarctic or vice versa when it was not a marine creature; although it is interpreted as able to live in water, its torso and limbs are not as specialized in structure as the marine mammals such as whales of today. darwin explained the discontinuous phenomena in the distribution of the species in terms of geographical changes. although he believed that land might upheave into mountains or submerge into seas, he was not aware that the changes were so great that the continents could move or they were once linked up.

at present, the progress of various branches of science and the increase in scientific data have gone far beyond darwin's time. geologists long ago had the concept of gondwanaland. it was named after the study of the strata

of the gondwana region in india. these strata are characterized by the presence of glossopteris flora and moraines of the permian period. such strata also occur in south africa, madagascar, australia, south america and antarctic. it is indeed hard to explain the spreading of plants and glaciers in accordance with the present distribution of continents. the concept of gondwanaland thus emerged, namely several southern continents formerly were parts of a land mass but later gradually broke up and drifted apart. this is the viewpoint of those scientists who postulated the hypothesis of continental drift (note one).

this theory was once negated on geophysical ground. in recent years progress in oceanographic and geophysical research show it to be tenable, and the theory of sea floor spreading (note two) and of plate tectonics (note three) added new weight to it. according to the theory of plate tectonics, the earth's crust was pieced up by six or more moving plates. their motion brought about the mountain ranges and other geological structures as seen on the earth's crust today.

it is of special significance to consider the vertebrate fossils in the light of this. similar faunas appearing in south africa, india and the antarctic may explain that the three regions were originally part of the gondwana. though sinkiang is located on the northern continent, its reptilian faunas are of similar components as those of the gondwana. this phenomenon stimulates people to think that in the permian and triassic the northern continent, as least the tienshan region, was linked up with the southern continents somewhere which enable the intermigration of land animals.

there is also evidence that approximately at the end of the triassic period, the eurasian continent and the african continent began to part and several southern continents began to disintegrate. this testifies to the evolutionary change of the earth's crust over long geological time. the distribution of continents we see today represents only the present stage of its development.

the writer concludes that the development of natural sciences testifies to the truth of dialectical materialism, and dialectical materialism indicates the correct road for research work.

note one. the theory of continental drift. about 60 years ago this theory was postulated as a hypothesis to explain the origin of the continents and oceans on the basis of the similarities of shapes, geological structures, strata and fossils on both sides of the atlantic ocean. this theory suggests that 300 million years ago all the continents were joined in a huge primeval continent surrounded by a vaster primeval ocean. two hundred million years ago, this continent broke and the pieces drifted apart. through the millennia of years of constant change this brought about the present location of the continents.

this theory was established after hot controversy, but interest died down in the 1940s. the progress of sciences, especially the development of palaeomagnetism in the 1950s, proved that the continents had moved and so the theory was revived and developed.

note two. the theory of sea floor spreading. the intensity of magnetism of the rocks on the sea floor was systematically studied, beginning from 1956, and this theory was proposed. it states that molten rock constantly wells up along the cracks at the floor from the depth of the sea to form a new sea floor. the molten rock, it is assumed, becomes solidified and pushes to either side earlier extrusive rocks. thus the earlier sea floor is pushed farther and farther aside, so the sea floor is constantly expanding. the undersea mountain ridge (mountain range on the sea bottom) in the east pacific and that in the middle of the atlantic were formed in this fashion. molten rock acts this way both on the sea floor and on the continent (such as the deep rift in east africa). it is possible that the deep rift in east africa will form a new sea floor and pull apart the land on both sides.

note three. the theory of plate tectonics which was put forward at the end of the 1960s combines research results from various fields and incorporates the theories of continental drift and of sea floor spreading. this theory states that the earth's crust is not a whole unit but is pieced together by several "plates". the globe is divided into six major plates, namely, the pacific, the indian ocean, eurasia, africa, america and the antarctic. the pacific plate is basically of water. the other plates include areas of both water and land. a major plate can be subdivided into minor plates. all these plates are in constant relative motion. for example, it was formerly considered that the formation of the himalayas was the result of the upheaval or powerful thrust of crustal movement. but the theory of the plate tectonics says that the himalayas were formed because the eurasian plate collided with the indian ocean plate which went under and uptilted the edge of the eurasian plate.

geologists and geophysicists are now arguing out this theory. but many scientists think that it is highly probable. if substantiated, it will have far-reaching effects on the study of the nature and history of the earth, as well as such practical problems as predicting earthquakes and prospecting mineral deposits.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet for Albanian Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1973)

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening for the visit to china of the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania.

attending the banquet were leading members of general departments of the chinese people's liberation army chang tsai-chien, li ta, tien wei-hsin and chang chih-min, vice-foreign minister yu chan, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries li ke and leading members of the various p.l.a. services and arms, peking units, peking garrison and other departments concerned.

also present were petrit dume, leader, hito cako and arif hasko, deputy leaders, of the albanian delegation, delegation members and embassy officials.

comrade petrit dume spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of revolutionary friendship. during its one-month stay in china, he said, the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania has been living in a sea of profound revolutionary friendship shown by the fraternal chinese people and commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. he said that they had seen for themselves the achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction. the delegation leader said that they would convey to the albanian people and commanders and fighters of the albanian people's army the profound revolutionary friendship of the chinese people and army that they experienced on their unforgettable visit to china.

p.l.a. deputy chief of general staff chang tsai-chien said that the visit to china of the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania was a vivid manifestation of the daily development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and two armies of china and albania, and that it had made positive contributions to further promoting the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

comrade chang tsai-chien asked the albanian comrades to convey the hearty sentiments and cordial

regards of the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army to the fraternal albanian people and people's army, and wished them new victories in future.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms chatted cordially and proposed toasts time and again at the banquet, wishing constant consolidation and development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, countries, peoples and armies of china and albania, and wishing good health and a long life to the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung and the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha.

Albanian Paper Hails Chinese People's Great Achievement in Socialist Construction

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 24, 1973)

the albanian paper "zeri i popullit" carried an editorial yesterday acclaiming the great victories won by the chinese people in socialist construction.

the editorial said that thanks to their selfless work, the great and talented chinese people led by the communist party of china with comrade mao tsetung as its leader have, within a relatively short period of time, turned the country once regarded by imperialism as a source of profits into a prosperous socialist state.

it said: "the great chinese people have achieved, through their persistent and selfless work, brilliant successes in socialist construction. on this road, they had to cope with numerous crafty enemies, but thanks to the correct revolutionary line of the communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, they have smashed all the counter-revolutionary plots and are marching forward with new force. such historic events as the launching and triumph of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the successful realization of the line of the 9th party congress and the very important decisions of the 10th congress of the chinese communist party, have defended and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and marked the victory of the marxist-leninist revolutionary line and the thought of chairman mao tsetung, the great and long-tested leader of the chinese people, over the bourgeois-revisionist line of the renegade clique of liu shao-chi and the destruction of the lin piao anti-party clique. these victories are further guarantees for the people's republic of china to

score still greater successes in socialist construction and to become more prosperous and flourishing."

it pointed out that guided by chairman mao tsetung's teaching "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", relying on their own forces, and displaying revolutionary drive and enthusiasm, the hundreds of millions of chinese people have won one victory after another in all fields of socialist construction. great changes have taken place in china's industry while its agriculture has also gained rapid development. the prices are stable and the chinese currency enjoys high prestige in the world. the chinese people have scored tremendous successes in the field of national defence and in the development of socialist arts and culture.

the editorial added: "the communist party of china and the government of people's republic of china have been consistently implementing a revolutionary foreign policy based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, resolutely supporting the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed and exploited peoples, fighting against and exposing soviet-led modern revisionism, condemning and courageously opposing the imperialist wars of aggression as well as the predatory, expansionist and hegemonic plans and ambitions of the two superpowers, and thus have won the admiration and sympathy of all the freedom-loving peoples and anti-imperialist, anti-revisionist and progressive forces the world over."

the editorial said in conclusion: "the albanian people and the fraternal chinese people have forged a militant friendship in their common struggle for the victory of revolution and socialism. the albanian people immeasurably rejoice at the magnificent and all-round victories achieved by the chinese people. the albanian people, comrades-in-arms of the great chinese people, wish them, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china and of the great marxist-leninist chairman mao tsetung, ever greater successes in the realization of the magnificent tasks laid down by the 10th party congress for building socialism and for all-round strengthening and flourishing of the fraternal people's republic of china."

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets Albanian Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1973)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon met with all members of the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania. leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the people's army of albania, and deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla was present on the occasion.

when the albanian comrades arrived at the reception hall, vice-chairman yeh chien-ying cordially shook hands with them and had photographs taken together with them.

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying had a very cordial and friendly conversation with delegation leader petrit dume and deputy leaders hito cako and arif hasko, ambassador behar shtylla, and members of the delegation gazim kapisyzi, nikollaq sallabanda and ndreko cabeli.

present were chang tsai-chien and li ta, deputy chiefs of p.l.a. general staff, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang chih-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and wu hao-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy in albania.

CHINA AND ECUADOR

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Ecuador from Venezuela

(NCNA-English Quito, Dec. 24, 1973)

fresh from a visit to venezuela, the chinese table tennis delegation led by chiu chung-hui arrived here by plane this afternoon at the invitation of the ecuadorian national table tennis confederation.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by halge voibeck, first vice-president of the ecuadorian national sports confederation, jorge solis, vice-president of the national table tennis confederation, as well as ecuadorian sportsmen.

when the chinese delegation left caracas, it was seen off at the airport by jesus diaz surita, chief of the national sports institute (ind) of venezuela, and other people.

the chinese visitors stayed in caracas for five days as guests of the ind. when rodriguez paradisi, president of the ind, received all members of the group, he expressed welcome to them on behalf of the venezuelan government and the ind. he said that athletic exchanges between venezuela and china could help promote their ties and friendship and he wished more chinese athletic delegations would visit venezuela in the near future.

the ind gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese visitors, which was attended by noemy orsetti salazar, director of the culture department of the venezuelan foreign ministry. the association of friends of china also hosted a banquet for the chinese delegation on december 23.

the chinese table tennis players had three matches with their venezuelan counter-parts. each of the matches was preceded by a ceremony during which the national anthems of the people's republic of china and venezuela were played and their national flags raised. elizabeth popper, an 11-year old venezuelan girl who had taken part in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking, said that she was very glad to meet chinese friends again in her homeland. other venezuelan players also showed great warmth for their chinese guests.

the chinese visitors paid homage to venezuelan national hero simon bolivar at his monument in caracas.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Chief of General Staff Receives New CPV Member to KMAC

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Dec. 26, 1973)

general o
jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, received this afternoon chen chien-wu, new member of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

present on the occasion were lt. general pak jung guk, deputy chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and others.

lt. general pak jung guk gave a banquet in honour of chen chien-wu this evening. the chinese ambassador and others were present.

MALAYSIA

Third Junior Men's Badminton Championships Held in Malaysia

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1973)

malaysia's third national junior men's badminton championships were held in kuala lumpur from december 19 to 22, according to a report from that city.

phua ah hwa and moo foot lian from selangor took the first and second places respectively.

both of them had taken part in the international badminton invitation exhibition matches in early december sponsored by the hongkong badminton association.

during the championships, 13 teams including over 130 players, all below 21 years of age, from different states took part in singles and doubles. two players from penang won the men's doubles.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets PIA Chairman

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1973)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with m. nur khan, chairman of the pakistan international airlines corporation.

present at the meeting were pakistan ambassador to china m.a. alvie and four other pakistan guests travelling with the chairman s. akbar, k.a.'baakza, m.n. diwana and m. saeed as well as p.i.a. manager in china r. rahman.

also present were ma jen-hui, director-general, and shen tu, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

PIA Chairman Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1973)

m. nur khan, chairman of the pakistan international airlines corporation, and four other pakistan guests travelling with him left here for home by plane this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by ma jen-hui, director-general, and shen tu, deputy director-general, of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

pakistan ambassador to china m.a. alvie and embassy officials were also present.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Junior Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1973)

the romanian junior table tennis team led by costea mircea left peking for shanghai by air today.

while in peking, the romanian junior table tennis players had joint practice, exchanged experience and played friendly matches with chinese junior players. they also took time out to visit places.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien and Chiao Kuan-hua Meet Thai Trade Mission Led by Deputy Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 26, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the thai trade mission led by chatichai choonhavan, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

attending the meeting were phan wannamethi, under-secretary of state of the ministry of foreign affairs, vicharn nivatwongse, under-secretary of state of the ministry of commerce, and other members of the mission.

present were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned and staff members, including chang hsien-cheng, cheng jui-sheng, chu chuan-hsien, chang han-chih and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meet Vietnamese Journalists' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1973)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the vietnamese journalists' delegation led by vo ngoc giao.

present on the occasion were le tuan, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and le tu vinh, staff correspondent of the viet nam news agency in peking.

teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry, were also present.

China-Vietnam Friendship Association Delegation Leaves Peking for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 25, 1973)

a seven-member delegation of the china-viet nam friendship association led by an ping-sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship association, left here by plane this morning on a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of the viet nam-china friendship association.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, le tuan, counsellor of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, and tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here, were also present.

China-Vietnam Friendship Association Delegation Arrives in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Dec. 25, 1973)

the delegation of the china-viet nam friendship association arrived here today for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of the viet nam-china friendship association.

the delegation is led by an ping-sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-governor and secretary of the c.p.c. committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and a leading member of the china-viet nam friendship association.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were hoang quoc viet, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and president of the viet nam-china friendship association; hoang tuan, secretary general of the viet nam-china friendship association; and tran trung, deputy director of the first asian affairs department of the d.r.v.n. foreign ministry.

present also at the airport was chinese ambassador wang yu-ping to the d.r.v.n.

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* NATIONAL *
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TRAINING OF NEW CADRES

The Party Secretary Takes the Lead with All the Party Members Playing Their Part

- an investigation report on the training of new cadres by the CCP Linhsi Hsien Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 16, 1973)

(NCNA Shihchiachuang, December 15, 1973) Chairman Mao teaches us, "In order to guarantee that our Party and country do not change their color, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." In accordance with this instruction of Chairman Mao's, the CCP Linhsi Hsien Committee in Hopei, by placing the training and selection of new cadres as an important item on its agenda and requiring the Party secretary to take the lead and all the Party members to play their part, have already achieved better results. Since the 9th Party Congress, this hsien has already promoted 128 new cadres from the basic-level units to take up leading posts at the hsien and commune levels, and half of them are women cadres. The production brigades and production teams have been reinforced with 3,350 new cadres, with women cadres accounting for 37 percent of them. Young new cadres have assumed leadership duties in 15 communes in the whole hsien, and six young new cadres, including two young women in their twenties, have become the No. 1. The departments directly under the jurisdiction of the hsien and communes are reinforced with a group of new cadres. The promotion of these new cadres to leading posts has injected vitality and vigor into the three-in-one combination leading bodies at various levels, and effectively given impetus to the deep-going development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture. Recently the hsien committee has seriously summed up its experience in training new cadres in conjunction with the thorough study of the documents of the 10th Party Congress, and is resolved to further grasp this important matter firmly and well.

We Must Struggle Every Moment To Accomplish the Hundred-Year Plan

The training of successors to the revolutionary cause in Linhsi hsien has undergone a process leading from the unconscious to the conscious. In the beginning, some people were of the opinion that the promotion of successors was a long-range construction project and a hundred-year plan that "could not be done in a hurry." Dominated by this erroneous way of thinking, the work of training new cadres was sometimes grasped but sometimes neglected, and the progress was extremely slow. In the course of practicing struggle-criticism-transformation, the hsien committee assigned Lü Yü-lan (吕 玉 兰), secretary of the hsien committee, and other standing committee members to lead the cadres of the hsien and commune to conduct investigations and studies on different occasions deep in over 80 communes and production brigades of various types, with the aim of accelerating the pace of agricultural development. From a large quantity of materials they had looked into, they more clearly discerned the importance of training new cadres in accelerating the pace of socialist revolution and construction.

Peihsingyuan production brigade of the Hsiapaossu commune was a backward production brigade. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, this production brigade selected and admitted the new cadres who possessed practical experience and dared to struggle into the leading body. These new cadres fought in unity and advanced shoulder to shoulder with the old cadres and led the masses to unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After over four years of bitter struggles, they fundamentally changed the production conditions and the grain and cotton output increased year by year. The output was equal to the "Program" in 1970, and surpassed the "Yellow River" in 1971. Despite the severe drought, it again surpassed the "Yangtze" last year. But in the neighboring Peihsiangyuan production brigade, because new forces were not trained, class struggle was not grasped, and advanced experiences were not popularized, it could only stick to old conventions without creating new methods, and per-mow grain yield always stayed around 200 to 300 catties.

A host of facts have proved that in order to implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and rapidly change the outlook of agricultural production, we must train a new force with the revolutionary spirit of seizing the day. Because of this, the hsien committee organized the cadres of the hsien and communes to repeatedly study the teachings of Lenin and Chairman Mao on training successors to the revolution and the Party's basic line in conjunction with realities and to criticize the crimes of Lin Piao and company in sabotaging Chairman Mao's cadres line. Through summing up both the positive and negative aspects of experiences and lessons drawn from the training of cadres, all were enabled to unify their understanding and emancipate their minds. The Party organizations at all levels mapped out concrete plans and rapidly strengthened their leadership over the work of training new cadres.

Energetically Create Conditions, Feed Not on Ready-Cooked Meals

After rectifying the way of thinking that the training of successors "could not be done in a hurry," some people also fostered the idea of "waiting for the ready-cooked meal" and deemed that the successors to the revolution "would grow up naturally." They said that a certain "stuff" could become a certain "material" even without processing and that no "material" could be produced without the right "stuff" notwithstanding meticulous processing. The hsien committee dissected and analyzed this way of thinking and deemed it to be the reflection of the remnant pernicious influence of idealist "transcendentalism" and the "theory of genius." In order to solve this problem, the Party committees at various levels ran study classes on various occasions. Everyone was organized to study Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" and his instructions on training successors to the proletariat and to thoroughly criticize the revisionist cadres line carried out by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. In the process of study and criticism, all were greatly enlightened through reviewing the history of the development of cadres like Lü Yü-lan.

When Comrade Lü Yü-lan became the leader of the agricultural cooperative at the age of 15, she was an ordinary girl without any experience in struggle. At the time, some people were worried and the class enemy also threw cold water on the side. Lü Yü-lan was red at heart and firm in determination. She led the masses in fighting against Nature, the soil and the class enemy. After over ten years of efforts, she eventually transformed Tungliushanku, the poor sand cave well-known in the whole hsien for its per-mow grain yield of 110 catties, into an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture, marked by its per-mow grain yield at 1,000 catties and its prosperity in all the five agricultural undertakings. Comrade Lü Yü-lan also became an outstanding cadre of the Party in the course of the struggle. The process of development of Comrade Lü Yü-lan is an effective criticism of the reactionary "theory of genius" and mechanical materialism. It enables everybody to further realize that experience comes from practice, that potentialities are developed through struggle, and that numerous heroic personages have emerged through mass struggles.

In the past few years, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings on training successors in the great storms, the Linhsi hsien committee has adopted the methods of picking out cadres, sending them to the lower levels and entrusting them with heavy responsibilities, and have energetically created conditions for training new cadres. In picking out cadres, the hsien committee systematically picks out the outstanding youths who have come to the fore from the basic level unit and sends them to carry out struggle-criticism-transformation in the units where the class struggle is more complicated. In the past three years, over 300 outstanding youths in the whole hsien have participated in this task. In sending cadres to the lower levels, the hsien committee works in conjunction with the vigorous development of agriculture, sends "the cadres who have made their way from home through school to the organ" and who lack practical experience in the various departments and units to the first agricultural front and guides them to share weal and woe with the poor and lower-middle

peasants, transform their ways of thinking and develop their potentialities. In entrusting the cadres with heavy responsibilities, the hsien committee adopts the method of requiring the "seedlings" of the newborn force kept at the basic levels to assume heavy responsibilities in their localities. They are assigned to one aspect of work or specific tasks so as to develop their ability of working independently. Through these methods, large numbers of outstanding youths have rapidly grown to maturity. The hsien committee has boldly shattered conventions by opportunely promoting these newly emerging outstanding people to leading posts.

T'ien Chun-lan (田俊兰), a 27 years old Communist Party member, was formerly a woman commune member of the Szuchai production brigade of the Luchai commune. She was good at work and thinking and she worked energetically. She dared to think and act, and was a good "seedling." For the sake of training her, the hsien committee assigned her to do local women's work. Her performance was outstanding. Later the hsien committee picked her out and sent her to work as the leader of the struggle-criticism-transformation work team in a unit well-known for its "long-standing, big and difficult" problems in the whole hsien--the Pichuang production brigade of the Shuip'o commune. Class struggle in this production brigade was complicated, and although the work team had worked there on three occasions in the past, it had not lifted the cover. After leading the work team to the village, T'ien Chün-lan armed the masses with the Party's basic line and relied on the masses to conduct proper investigations and studies. She led the masses to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the class enemies, dug out the bad characters who had sneaked into the leading bodies, educated the cadres, tempered the masses and developed the excellent situation of the revolution and production, thus enabling the Pichuang production brigade to rid itself of the label of having "long-standing, big and difficult" problems. Over a period of three years and more, T'ien Chün-lan went to station successively at three units with "long-standing, big and difficult" problems. Braving the storm and facing the world, she was able to handle struggle with greater boldness and skill." In September this year, she was elected secretary to the Party committee of Fanchuan commune through the recommendation of the masses.

The Whole Party Must Play Its Part in Training Millions Upon Millions of Cadres

Linhsi hsien has trained a great number of new cadres that have quickly grown to maturity. An important experience is that the Party secretary takes the lead with all the Party members playing their part. In order to make the whole Party pay attention to the work of training new cadres, the hsien committee has in the past two years widely publicized the great significance of training successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause through publishing documents for distribution, running study classes and convening meetings on many occasions. By helping some old cadres to overcome their Rightist conservative thought that "the matter could not be done in a hurry," that "ranks should be determined according to seniority," that they are not sure of the young cadres, it has brought about an excellent situation inside and outside the Party, with everybody among the cadres and the masses showing concern for the training of successors. The Party organizations at all levels take the work of training successors to the revolution as a regular political task. Such work is grasped with the Party

secretaries taking the lead, with "seedlings" nursed at each level, with plans drawn up at each grade and with the whole Party playing its part. The hsien committee pays attention to grasping the work of training secretaries and deputy secretaries of the communes and leading cadres in the various departments and organizations under its direct jurisdiction. The communes take care of the production brigades and the production brigades take care of the production teams. The responsible comrades of Party organizations at all levels are separately held responsible for work in training the cadres, in regularly assigning them tasks, in teaching them the ways of doing thing and in providing them with opportunities to get tempered.

In the process of training successors to the revolutionary cause and electing new cadres, the Linhsi hsien committee insists on setting high standards and imposing strict demands. Those who have matured in accordance with the five requirements set for successors to the revolutionary cause are promoted one by one and group by group. In concrete method, recommendations are first made by the masses level by level from the bottom to the top, and after that, the competent authorities go deep into the midst of the masses to solicit their opinions, make concrete observations and make sure that the new cadres selected have a wide mass foundation.

After promoting the new cadres to leading posts, the Party organizations at the various levels make bold use of them and also adopt various methods to help them constantly raise their political and ideological level and capacity for work. In the past two years, the hsien committee has by stages and by groups systematically organized over 130 new cadres to participate in the Party schools, "May 7" cadres schools and reading classes run by the administrative district and hsien. Meanwhile, attention is paid to grasping well the routine studies of the new cadres so as to help them raise their theoretical level. The hsien committee also educates the old cadres in the leading bodies at all levels, and enthusiastically passes on experiences to the new cadres, helps them ideologically and guides them in style of work. On the whole the new cadres who shoulder important duties are assisted by old cadres who act as "staff officers" and give assistance to insure the success of work. When the new cadres who lack experience commit mistakes in work, the Party organizations at various levels adopt the method of launching minor rectification campaigns to help them to rectify their mistakes, so that they can maintain a style of work marked by modesty and prudence and free from arrogance and impatience, and work diligently for the Party. Through this method, each cadre promoted can be consolidated and the active role of the new cadres can be brought into full play in the three-in-one combination leading bodies.

After 24 years old Yang Ai-lin was promoted to the post of secretary to the Party committee of Hsiap'aossu commune from the post of deputy secretary to the Party branch of the Peihsingyuan production brigade, she was faced with the conditions of a disorganized leading body and complicated class struggle. She was at a loss to know where to start, and for a time she was in a mood to flinch from difficulties. After hsien committee secretary Lü Yü-lan discovered the budding of such thought in her, she used her own personal experience to help her sum up experiences and lessons and instructed her to study well when encountering complicated work. With the assistance of Comrade Lü Yü-lan, Yang Ai-lin

seriously studied "On Contradiction" and "On Practice" and carried out investigations and studies in one production brigade after another. She led "the squad members" of the commune Party committee to help the Party branches at the basic level grasp firmly the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, conduct education in line, hit at the bourgeois tendencies, implement the Party's policies and arouse the enthusiasm of the cadres and the masses for socialism. The per-mow grain output of the whole commune this year increased from the 280 catties of last year by a big margin to surpass the "Program" and the commune became an advanced unit in learning agriculture from Tachai in the whole hsien.

- The Reporting Unit of the Linhsi Hsien
Revolutionary Committee,
Hopei Radio Reporter,
Hopei Jih-pao Reporter and
NCNA Reporter

* * *

MILITIA

The Militia Is An Important Force for Strengthening the Proletarian Dictatorship

- a criticism of the fallacy advocated by Lin Piao and company: the militia system is "out of date"

by

Ching P'ing (警兵)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 13, 1973)

Chairman Mao taught us, "The imperialists are bullying us in such a way that we will have to deal with them seriously. Not only must we have a powerful regular army, we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale. This will make it difficult for the imperialists to move a single inch in our country in the event of invasion." A call was also issued in the political report of the Party's 10th National Congress: "The heroic PLA and the broad masses of militiamen must be prepared at all times to annihilate the invading enemy." To adhere to the militia system, build a stronger militia, and arouse fully the role of the militia in resisting aggression and subversion by imperialism and social imperialism and guarding against a capitalist comeback--this is of major significance in thoroughly implementing the Party's basic line and defending and developing the cause of socialist revolution and the socialist construction.

Prompted by their counter-revolutionary ambition to usurp leadership in the Party seize power and restore capitalism, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao and his company stopped at nothing in sabotaging militia building and slandering the great role of the militia. They absurdly claimed that "conditions are different today" and that "the existence of the militia system has become incompatible with current new conditions," and vigorously advocated the reactionary fallacy that the militia system was "out of date." This is ironclad proof of their resistance against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, their opposition to the people's war and their vain attempt to abolish the militia system.

Under the proletarian dictatorship, to adhere to or abolish the militia system is an important question in the struggle between the two lines. Since liberation, the chieftains of opportunism have repeatedly advocated the fallacy that the militia system is "out of date." By vigorously opposing the arming of the masses and opposing the thinking on the people's war, they have betrayed the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on armed struggle. In the course of leading the Russian revolution, Lenin repeatedly stressed the arming of the whole people. He pointed out, "At a time of revolution, it is especially of urgent need to arm the whole people." Chairman Mao further developed the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on armed struggle. In the process of leading our people to wage a long revolutionary armed struggle, he consistently looked upon the mobilization and arming of the people as a basic condition for the victory of the revolution, put forward the theory of waging a people's war, and set up the armed forces system based on the three-in-one combination of the field army, the local armed forces and the militia. During the socialist revolutionary period, Chairman Mao again

pointed out on many occasions the need to "organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale" and "make soldiers out of all the people," and put forward the principle of "implementing the organizational, political and military aspects" of militia building. This has effectively criticized the fallacy that the militia system is "out of date" as advocated by Lin Piao and company and clearly pointed out the orientation for adhering to the militia system and strengthening militia building.

After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, it is necessary to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is because in the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. The toppled landlord and bourgeois classes are always unwilling to take their defeat lying down. They are still physically present and have not given up hope. They watch the trend and vainly attempt to resort to such media as peaceful evolution and armed coup to recapture their lost "paradise." This militia is the armed forces of the masses led by our Party. To strengthen its own dictatorship, the proletariat must deal an effective blow to the enemy's disruptive activities. Simultaneously with strengthening the people's armed forces, it must arouse and arm the masses, adhere to the militia system and build the militia properly. The broad masses of militiamen come from among the workers, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the revolutionary intellectuals and other revolutionary people. Guided by the correct line, they are firm in their stand, make a clear distinction between love and hate and show a strong capacity for struggle. Spread over various parts of the motherland and various lines of work and trades, they are well acquainted with the conditions of their relevant units, and able to see through the class enemy. They are accurate in watching trends, vehement in exposing plots and penetrating in the criticism of fallacies. Since liberation, the broad masses of militiamen in our country have seriously studied works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and studied the glorious traditions of the PLA, stood at all times on the forefront of class struggle, and energetically waged struggle against the enemy. They have played a very important role in suppressing the reactionary classes at home, smashing the disruptive activities of the enemy, maintaining peace and order in society and safeguarding state property and the interests of the people. Along with the PLA fighters, they patrol streets and lanes to safeguard factories, railways, storehouses and other important objectives. Together with public security personnel, they have cracked cases, struck blows at hidden reactionary elements and made contributions toward smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. All this has effectively safeguarded the cause of socialist revolution and construction. This fully demonstrates that the militia is an important force for the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

Chairman Mao has constantly taught us that we are still in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. Imperialism means aggression and war. The current international situation is marked by the feature of great disorder in the world. The contention of the two super nuclear powers--the United States and the Soviet Union--for hegemony is the root of world disorder. Against any possible war of aggression launched by imperialism and especially against a surprise attack against our country by Soviet revisionist social imperialism, we must maintain a high degree of vigilance and make all the necessary preparations. This requires us to follow Chairman Mao's great idea of people's war, adhere to the

militia system, strengthen the militia build-up, and trust and rely on the people. Only by so doing can we annihilate the enemy and preserve ourselves. And only in this way can we win victory in the anti-aggression war.

In the years of revolutionary wars in the past, the enemy had airplanes, tanks, warships, artillery and other superior weapons and technical equipment. But they got so trounced and frightened by our millet-plus-rifle army and by the militia equipped with big swords, spears and home-made rifles and guns that they stampeded like mad bulls ringed in by raging flames. This demonstrated the unprecedented and unrivaled might of the people's war. During the period of socialist revolution, the broad masses of militiamen teamed up with the PLA to wipe out bandits and local bullies. They guarded our frontier areas, and again gave creditable performances in the counter-offensive at the Sino-Indian border, the battle of the Chenpao Island, and the battle in defense of the southeastern coast.

In any future anti-aggression war, no matter what the development of weaponry, the objective law of war cannot be changed. Nor can the great truth of "the army and the people are the foundation of victory" be altered. Once war breaks out, so long as we rely upon the strength of the people and arm the masses, we can raise a huge supply of fresh troops for the endless replenishment and expansion of our army and to satisfy the demand for manpower on all fronts, thus guaranteeing victory in war. Meanwhile, with many contingents of the people's militia on hand, the moment the enemy steps on our territory, he will drown himself in the vast ocean.

Lin Piao and company cried at the top of their voices that "in preparing for war, what should be made the most urgent and most important and given the first place" "is to solve the problem of weapons and especially of the pioneering weapons." They openly negated the place and role of the militia in any future war against aggression. This can only show that they are frantic advocates of the "theory that only weapons count," and that imperialist and social imperialist "nuclear blackmail" has scared them out of their wits. Long revolutionary practive has made us realize that while the army is the mainstay for waging the people's war, the militiamen and the broad masses of the people are the foundation for waging the people's war. With only militiamen and without a strong people's army, we cannot conduct a strategically decisive war. With only the army but without the militia and the masses fighting in coordination, the army is denied of its source of growth and development from which it can draw an endless supply of reserve forces and it would become a "warrior with only one arm." The militia occupies an important place in the people's war and can play an important role. So long as there is still imperialism in the world, the militia system is forever applicable. This is what Lin Piao and company cannot smear up and brush aside.

Chairman Mao points out, "The militia is a labor, educational and sports organization as well as a military organization." In the whole historical period of socialism, the militia organization is also a big school for conducting education in ideology and political line for the broad masses of youths and has also an important role to play in giving impetus to the development of industrial and agricultural production. Chairman Mao's directives on adherence to the

militia system and the strengthening of militia building reflect the wishes and demands of the masses of the people and represent the fundamental interests of the people. The people of our country warmly support the militia system and enthusiastically join the militia organization. They have smashed with practical action Lin Piao and company's plot in their vain attempt to abolish the militia system and sabotage militia building. The broad masses of militiamen have combined labor with military training and learned politics, military affairs and culture. They have unfolded a criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, criticized the bourgeoisie, undergone hard training to learn skills for wiping out the enemy, taken an active part in socialist construction, and scored great achievements in this connection. Numerous facts show that so long as we adhere to the militia system, we can give full play to the role of the militia not only as a fighting force for defending the socialist motherland but also as a shock force for building socialism in the motherland.

To tell the truth the fallacy that the militia system is "out of date" advocated by Lin Piao and company is designed to fundamentally negate our militia's place and its role in history, negate the strength of the masses of the people and negate Chairman Mao's great idea of the people's war in a vain attempt to do away with the militia organization, sabotage and weaken the proletarian dictatorship so as to realize their vicious aim at usurping leadership in the Party, seizing power and restoring capitalism. However, the shameless slanders of Lin Piao and company have not impaired in the least the brilliance of Chairman Mao's great idea of the people's war. Their counter-revolutionary plot can never be realized.

Hereafter, we must conform to Chairman Mao's directives on adhering to the militia system and strengthening militia building, organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale and in a proper way, thoroughly criticize the fallacies and crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in sabotaging militia building, and build our militia into an armed force capable of "showing up when summoned to fight and to win," and make still greater contributions toward consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

* * *

The Role of the Militia Cannot Be Tampered With

by

the Party committee of the Liuan Military
Sub-district, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 13, 1973)

For the sake of subverting the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism, bourgeois careerist, conspirator and counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao vigorously publicized that "at present, the central task of the militia of the whole country is to devote every ounce of energy to socialist construction." He made every effort to undermine militia work. Lin Piao and company are barefaced renegades to the proletarian dictatorship and the ferocious enemies to the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people of China.

Chairman Mao teaches us that the militia is a mass armed organization not divorced from production, "a labor, educational and sports organization as well as a military organization." To combine labor with military training and combine production with training--this is a fine tradition in militia building. In the war years of the past, the broad masses of militiamen actively joined the army and took part in fighting. They fought in support of the front to consolidate the rear, and gave a creditable performance in insuring the victory of the revolutionary war. In this historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, there is the danger of capitalist restoration and there is the threat of imperialist and social-imperialist subversion and aggression. Therefore, the proletarian dictatorship can in no way be weakened, and can only be strengthened. As a mass armed organization, the militia must carry on and develop the glorious revolutionary traditions and shoulder the responsibility for defending the proletarian dictatorship. Its central task is by no means what is called "devotion of every ounce of energy" to production and construction, but is to insist on putting proletarian politics in command, combine labor with military training, carry out proper military training, play an active part in class struggle, resisting the subversion and aggression of imperialism and social imperialism externally and guard against capitalist restoration internally.

Tempered in the three revolutionary civil wars, the campaigns to suppress bandits and local bullies, the agrarian reform, the anti-US and aid-Korea war and especially the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of militiamen in our district have continuously heightened their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continuous revolution. Following the development of the cause of socialist revolution and construction, the armed militia has also developed and grown strong, and militia platoons (小隊), companies (中隊) and battalions (大隊) have been separately set up. The broad masses of militiamen not only have made contributions toward the building of the socialist motherland but have especially played a great role in defending the socialist motherland. Their stand is firm, and their banner clear-cut. Standing on the forefront of class struggle, they take the lead in waging struggle

against the class enemy. They have safeguarded socialist construction and consolidated the proletarian dictatorship.

In the past three years, the militia battalion of the Wuhsien brigade of the Wuhsien commune, Shuch'eng hsien collaborated with the local relevant departments to deal the class enemy an effective blow and maintain peace and order in society. From 1970 to 1973, the militiamen of four hsien also systematically participated in a construction project. Following the example of the PLA, they doggedly placed proletarian politics in command. On the one hand, they kept a firm grip on construction work, and, on the other, they underwent hard training to acquire skills for wiping out the enemy. The worksite was taken as a battlefield, the pace of construction was accelerated, and the fighting capacity was raised.

A large host of facts show that coastal and frontier defense, air defense, anti-espionage work, maintenance of peace and order in society and readiness at all times to join the army and take part in fighting to defend the motherland are tasks that the militia must and can shoulder. By asserting that the central task of the militia is "to devote every ounce of energy" to production and construction, Lin Piao and company meant that the militia should occupy itself only with production but not with class struggle. This was to use the reactionary "theory of only productive forces count" to tamper with the militia's tasks in a vain attempt to benumb the militia's fighting will and weaken its revolutionary vigilance, so as to make the militia a sole production organization for realizing their aim of fundamentally changing the Party's basic line, subverting the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism. However, this is nothing more than a pipe-dream. In coordination with the PLA, our militia shoulders the task of resisting subversion and aggression by imperialism and social imperialism externally and guarding against capitalist restoration internally. Any class enemy who vainly attempts to tamper with this task will get nowhere.

"The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." We will resolutely respond to the great call of the Party's 10th National Congress, penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, continuously raise our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and insist on organizing contingents of the people's militia on a large scale along Chairman Mao's army-building line, so that the militia can play a still greater role in the three great revolutionary movements.

* * *

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

China Tops 1973 Petroleum Production Plan

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1973)

china completed its petroleum production plan ten days ahead of time this year. it registered considerable increases in the output of crude oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and lubricants. quality was up to state requirements.

china also topped the annual plan for well-drilling and oilfield construction. a number of new oilfields went into production.

large-scale construction of the taching oilfield in 1960 marked a new stage in china's petroleum industry. output of crude oil keeps increasing at high speed. the great proletarian cultural revolution which started in 1966 has carried expansion forward.

large-scale construction of new oilfields was undertaken in several areas this year. a number of new oil wells have gone into production, considerably raising china's oil production capacity.

output, quality and varieties of petroleum products all meet the needs for china's growing national economy. this is a great victory in carrying out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the principle of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts.

china has extensive petroleum resources. geological workers over the last dozen years prospected more oil-bearing formations for oilfields in operation and discovered a growing number of new oil and gas fields. high-yield oil and gas wells were drilled in some areas. rich oilfields and gasfields have been found in a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. there are also bright prospects for petroleum on china's continental shelf.

while maintaining their high yields, the taching oilfield and another big field opened in 1964, shengli, began exploiting new oil-producing areas this year.

displaying the fine traditions of their forerunners who opened the oilfield, the taching workers went all out and opened another new oil-bearing area in an expanse of wilderness. leading cadres, engineers and technicians directed production on the spot and took part in it. the first wells went into operation in a little over three months.

in the mass movement to learn from taching, national pace-setter in industry, workers and cadres of the shengli oilfield started surveying and construction in two new oil-bearing areas this year. in line with chairman mao's teachings, they concentrated a superior work force and material to drill wells and put them into operation. they hit the annual target for the added facilities three months ahead of schedule.

construction and exploitation of the takang oilfield, opened in the past few years, has been speeded up. exploration and drilling since the beginning of the year prove that the oilfield has extensive thick oil-bearing formations with good porosity. well yield is high and quality is fairly good.

many oil and natural-gas formations have been discovered in the szechwan basin, one of china's major natural-gas producers. gas deposits verified to date are many times that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. some gasfields have been opened.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Industrial Production Grows

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 28, 1973)

shanghai, china's largest industrial city, produced more than eight per cent above 1972 in total output value.

this metropolis can now turn out more than 1,200 kinds of steel, 23,000 rolled steel specifications and 18,000 kinds of electrical and other machinery as well as a great number of large, precision and high grade products.

production of all major products topped the state plan for 1973. output of steel, rolled steel, non-ferrous metals and iron ore reached the state targets one to four months ahead of time.

in line with the general principle for developing national economy "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor", shanghai gave more powerful support to agriculture. compared with last year, it supplied ten per cent more major products for

agriculture, including tractors, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, pumps, internal combustion engines and auxiliary parts for farm machinery.

the city increased the production of some textiles and daily commodities by 100 per cent to meet the needs of the people's rising living standards. total output value of the enterprises under the light industry, textile industry and handicrafts bureaus topped last year by ten per cent. a wider range of designs and varieties of cotton cloth and polyester fabrics were produced.

shanghai improved and strengthened its basic industry further this year. it reports increases ranging from ten to 90 per cent for the complete sets of metallurgical, mining, power, forging, hoisting and light industry equipment and road-making machines and motor vehicles.

shanghai made such great strides in industry because it carried out the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and strengthened education in ideology and political line.

cadres and workers of shanghai's iron and steel industry conscientiously studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, and sharply criticized lin piao's revisionist line. they grasped revolution and promoted production. they were determined to tap the potential to raise steel output.

in the shanghai no. 1 steel plant, workers of the open hearth workshop further utilized the old furnaces of the 1930's by cutting down the time for steel making. the capacity of the hearth has already been expanded four times since liberation and the output of each heat was six times the original. they have recently adopted a new technology of deep blowing of oxygen into the molten steel, further shortening the time for each heat by one half.

in order to support areas in the northern part of china in their struggle against drought, an engine plant was asked at the end of last april to make 5,000 diesel engines within two months. this would equal the total turned out in six months last year. the workers said: "agriculture is the foundation. we will make what the commune members in drought-affected areas need." relying on their collective efforts and through hard struggle and making technical innovations in the work processes and technology, they completed the task in time.

regarding the situation as a whole, shanghai workers initiated socialist co-operation to promote production. more than 80 enterprises made 5,800 pumps above state plan for the drought-hit areas through socialist co-operation. workers of over 200 medical apparatus units worked in cooperation to trial-produce 74 new items of medical apparatus and instruments.

self-reliance, mass technical innovations and technical transformation movement as well as the tapping of production potential have provided favourable conditions for expanding shanghai's industry.

in the technical transformation, workers adopted advanced techniques, including electronics, laser, jet, chipless metal working, and a quick method of seeking the best plan. this has brought a new rise in the technical level.

thanks to the introduction of a simple programme-controlled technique among shanghai's woollen sweater mills, more than 1,600 knitting machines were improved. labour productivity shot up by a big margin.

North China City Overfulfills 1973 Industrial Plan

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 28, 1973)

north china's major industrial city of tientsin fulfilled its 1973 industrial production plan ten days ahead of schedule with gross output up 9 per cent on last year. there was a general improvement in quality.

the city completed its annual quotas for steel and rolled steel 12 days in advance, producing 10 per cent more steel and 11 per cent more rolled steel than in the same 1972 period. quality reached an all-time high. the industry trial-produced over 200 new varieties of rolled steel.

the workers over the past year have received a deep-going education in the party's basic line through study classes and lectures. they criticized the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique by contrasting their present life with the past. this fired them with greater revolutionary enthusiasm.

workers and cadres of the city this year made 20,000 innovations, double the total for the previous two years. many enterprises increased production this way.

leading cadres at various levels went down to the grassroots to make study and investigations and sum up advanced experience, directing production on the spot. those on the party committee of the no. 3 steel rolling mill operated machines alongside the workers and joined them in political study. thanks to the joint efforts

of cadres and workers, the mill fulfilled its annual plan 63 days ahead of schedule.

production was threatened by a serious drought that affected the supply of industrial water in the first half of the year. the haiho river flowing through the city was running low. under the unified leadership of the municipal party committee, about one hundred factories raced against time to make well-drilling equipment. several dozen drilling teams worked day and night and sank over three hundred pump wells. meanwhile, workers in many factories used simple tools to dig 4,000 wells.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

More Capital Construction in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1973)

china quickened the pace of capital construction this year. its 1973 plan for increasing the capacity of iron ore sintering, iron smelting, steel ingot blooming, oil extraction and refining and soda-ash production was completed at the end of november, one month ahead of schedule.

the metallurgical industry set the pace this year in line with chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry". the capacity of iron ore extraction, ore dressing and sintering put into operation this year is estimated to be higher than the 1972 figure (by more than 80 per cent for the latter two).

a large modern iron and steel complex has been completed in inland china. designed, built and equipped by chinese workers, it is now producing high quality iron and steel.

china put into operation dozens of big and medium-sized shaft mines this year. in an effort to end their dependence on coal from the north, nine provinces in southern china mobilized the masses to spot deposits and open coal mines. coal output in these provinces this year was more than twice the figure of 1965, the year before the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. local coal pits registered a six-fold increase in output.

modelling themselves on the revolutionary spirit of their pace-setter wang chin-hsi, chinese oil workers increased

the production capacity of crude oil and natural gas by a fairly big margin and laid long-distance oil and gas pipelines this year, thus providing more and more fuel and raw material for china's industrial and transport departments.

china added more power generating capacity this year than in any previous year. the first chinese-made 300,000-kilowatt hydraulic turbine generator has started operation.

to cope with the increasing passenger and freight traffic, the communications departments have worked energetically to build new transport lines while tapping the potential of the existing lines. in the last few years, workers defied heat and cold to build several trunk railways to improve china's transport in its mountainous interior.

the mass movement to revolutionize designing work made new advances this year. designers went to work-sites and improved their work by integrating themselves with workers and adopting new techniques. a new large coke oven battery designed by an institute in anshan has turned out more and better coke at less cost and lower fuel consumption. compared with old-type coke ovens, it raises labour productivity by 25 to 30 per cent but was built at eight to 10 per cent less cost, used 2,000 tons less refractory material and equipment and takes up one-third less floor space.

in line with chairman mao's principle of concentrating forces to fight battles of annihilation, the localities built projects group by group according to their importance and under over-all planning. this enabled the projects to go into operation faster. total generating capacity of big and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations by the end of september was three times the figure in 1965.

while giving attention to the big and medium-sized projects included in the national plan, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have built a number of small local iron and steel, machinery, chemical fertilizer and cement plants, coal pits and other projects. china's vast countryside now has more than 50,000 small hydro-electric power stations. small local chemical fertilizer plants, which account for 54 per cent of the national output, this year number 11 times that in 1965. small cement works also account for half china's cement production. most of china's counties now have small industries.

the quality of the construction projects accomplished this year is better than before, according to statistics from peking, shanghai, chekiang, liaoning and 12 other areas and from central departments. the

wuhan no. 3 sintering plant laid much stress on quality in building sintering machines. all were put into normal operation as soon as they were completed.

china's capital construction workers continued the technical innovations campaign this year. they improved tools and adopted advanced techniques. this played a role in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

GOOD HARVESTS

China Has Good Harvest of Fiber Crops

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1973)

china had another good harvest of fibre crops this year. total output of jute and ambary hemp topped the record harvest of 1972 by more than 40 per cent. the state purchasing plan for these two crops had been overfulfilled by 27 per cent by early december.

the main fibre-crop producers, kwangtung and chekiang provinces and the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, were hit by continuous rain and cold waves during the sowing season. the peasants dug ditches to drain away the water, replanted seedlings, and applied more fertilizer.

kwangtung province this year extended the acreage for intercropping jute and ambary hemp with rice paddy. this helped increase the output of fibre crops. making use of alkaline land, shantung province this year enlarged the fibre-crop acreage from 16,000 hectares to 45,000 hectares. honan and anhwei provinces also extended the acreage under fibre crops.

MUSIC

Young Chinese Pianist on Revolutionizing Piano Music

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1973)

some 70,000 peasants on the outskirts of peking attended the piano concerto "the yellow river" performed recently by the central philharmonic society, with yin cheng-chung at the piano. the whole orchestra made a tour of fangshan county to take part in farm work and gave four performances there.

the audience warmly welcomed the musicians' efforts to make the piano serve the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people.

composed by yin cheng-chung and the philharmonic society, the piano concerto is based on the "yellow river cantata" by hsien hsing-hai, a revolutionary composer during the war of resistance against japanese aggression. it combines revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism and presents the turbulent, sweeping yellow river as an image of the staunch and heroic chinese nation rising against the japanese invaders.

the concerto hails the great victory of chairman mao's thinking on people's war. the music is vivid and powerful, the melodies are evocative and dramatic. it is a fruitful effort by musicians trying to meet the demand for "the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form".

in a recent hsinhua interview, yin cheng-chung said: "there has been a fierce struggle between the two classes and between the two lines around whether the piano, a foreign instrument in china, could serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and play a militant role in uniting and educating the people and attacking the enemy. i've been tempered in this struggle."

chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art calls for "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new". this is what liu shao-chi and company tried hard to sabotage by pushing their revisionist line. on the one hand, they lauded the piano as "the pearl in the diadem of musical art" that could be appreciated only by a few. when the workers, peasants and soldiers rejected western bourgeois piano music on such "eternal themes" as "life and death", "love and hatred", they were sneered at for being "incapable of understanding the piano". on the other, the revisionists urged pianists: "play well to win honour for china in world contests, and that would

be serving the workers, peasants and soldiers." when musicians acted upon chairman mao's teachings and went in the thick of the struggle of the masses to solve the problem of making the piano serve the people, the revisionists clamoured: "the piano shall not go to villages and factories," "it is useless there." in both ways, they aimed at luring the pianists onto the revisionist path that would divorce them from the workers, peasants and soldiers, from proletarian politics, and make them "completely westernized". they wanted to use piano music that the bourgeoisie had dominated for hundreds of years to serve a capitalist comeback.

yin cheng-chung, now 32 years old, recalled how, under the influence of the revisionist line, he had concentrated on western bourgeois piano music to win laurels in world contests, and how the theory that the piano was useless for serving working people had distressed him. when he tried to work out some pieces to portray the life of the working people, he met immediate opposition from the revisionists.

it was at this juncture that comrade chiang ching, acting on chairman mao's revolutionary principle on literature and art, said that instrumental music must be revolutionized. she pointed out that the instruments should serve proletarian politics, that china should break with foreign conventions and go its own way. inspired by the victory of the revolution in the peking opera, the ballet and symphonic music led by comrade chiang ching, the young pianist put his heart and soul into revolutionizing piano music.

to get opinions from the working people in the mass movement during the cultural revolution, yin cheng-chung and his comrades moved their piano to tienanmen square in the heart of the city, and to factories and villages. he played short pieces based on such popular revolutionary songs as "long live chairman mao", "white-haired girl" and "emancipation". audiences reacted with enthusiasm. some workers asked them on tienanmen square to present revolutionary peking operas with piano accompaniment.

greatly encouraged, yin cheng-chung wrote a version of a popular aria from the peking opera "shachiapang" and played it on the square. on hearing it, many workers said: "the piano is a western instrument, but it was built by workers. you played only foreign bourgeois music before. we didn't like it. now you play revolutionary peking opera and it sounds fresh and energetic." support from the working masses strengthened the musicians' resolve to make a revolution in piano music.

yin cheng-chung cooperated with peking opera singers hao liang and liu chang-yu to present selections from the peking opera "red lantern" with piano accompaniment.

chairman mao attended the concert in 1968. he received the artists and congratulated them on their successful performance.

china's revolutionary musicians led by comrade chiang ching produced the yellow river piano concerto by following chairman mao's principle of "making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new".

portraying the people's war, the new concerto has four parts, entitled "song of the yellow river boatmen" showing how the chinese people brave torrents, "ode to yellow river" praising the chinese people's long history of struggle, "the yellow river wrath", denouncing the cruel crimes of the imperialist aggressors and turning sorrow and indignation into a heroic fight, and "defend the yellow river" culminating in the major section of the concerto. the music is developed with great strength to bring out the determination of the chinese people and army led by chairman mao and the communist party to drive the aggressors from the soil of china.

in "song of the yellow river boatmen", the piano dramatizes the struggle of the boatmen to guide ships upstream through rapid torrents and dangerous shoals. the fine playing serves the militant ideological content. techniques in playing traditional chinese instruments and the rhythm of traditional opera music are absorbed to heighten the chinese flavour of the concerto.

yin cheng-chung and other musicians went to live and work in old revolutionary bases along the yellow river. they worked among the boatmen, listened to veteran armymen and guerillas tell about their experience in the anti-japanese war led by chairman mao. this education from former poor and lower-middle peasants helped the young musicians build up a solid understanding and warm proletarian feeling in re-creating revolutionary episodes of that time in their piano work.

summing up his experience in the work, yin cheng-chung said: "we must never forget the struggle in literature and art between the working class and the bourgeoisie, between the proletarian revolutionary line and the revisionist line. revolutionary writers and artists must persist in going among the workers, peasants and soldiers, draw nourishment from them, serve them whole-heartedly, and serve proletarian politics."

SPORTS

Sports for China's Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1973)

one of the latest results by sportsmen of china's minority nationalities is the national record of 594 points in the men's 50-metre small-bore rifle prone shooting event set by wei lieh at a national competition in october, 1973.

wei lieh is of olunchun nationality, one of the smallest among china's more than 50 nationalities. the olunchun people live in the khingan mountains and are huntsmen by tradition.

the new national record by wei lieh is only five points short of the world record. he and other sportsmen of various chinese nationalities are at present training hard in preparation for the seventh asian games in teheran, in 1974. they look forward to the opportunity to exchange experience with fellow sportsmen of asia so as to make common progress and cement friendship, and contribute to the success of the asian games.

other well-known sportsmen of minority nationalities who have emerged in the mass sports movement in china include swimmer mu hsiang-hsiung of hui nationality who once improved the world record in the men's 200 metres breaststroke event, and skater lo chih-huan of korean nationality who came first in the men's 1,500 metres at the 1963 world championships in karuizawa, japan.

sport was backward in china before liberation. oppressed and exploited by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, the working people lived in poverty and were deprived of access to sports. this was particularly true of the minority peoples who suffered from racial discrimination in addition to exploitation. by the time of china's liberation in 1949, the traditional sports of horse racing, wrestling and archery among the minority nationalities in inner mongolia, sinkiang and other places had become almost totally lost.

under the guidance of chairman mao's principle of "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", china launched its mass sports movement after liberation. in inner mongolia, sinkiang, tibet, chinghai and other places inhabited by minority nationalities, traditional sports events were revived and developed, in addition to the introduction of athletics, football, basketball and other events.

the annual nadom fair, a big sporting event on the inner mongolian grasslands, is held in late summer and events

include horse racing, wrestling and archery. it has drawn an increasing number of enthusiasts since the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966. in 1973, nadom fairs were held simultaneously in 20 banners (or counties) in addition to the fair in huhehot, capital of the inner mongolian autonomous region. 20,000 people participated in the fair at khorcin banner which has a population of 120,000.

improvements have been made in the traditional sports of the minorities, but their unique features have been preserved. archers now use plastic bows, which have greater strength than the home-made rattan prototypes, and competitions are conducted according to international rules. but the traditional horseback archery is retained as a festival exhibition event.

at the 1973 national archery championships, the sinkiang team of herdsmen and peasants finished sixth in team competition. among the former national champions in individual events were chalaka and wujihche of the inner mongolian women's team, and han yu-lu, a peasant archer of hui nationality from chinghai.

in national-style wrestling, the bouts are now held in body-weight classes, but the open class competition is retained so that lighter wrestlers can complete over-the-weight with the heavy weight champion.

a wrestling fair is held every year in hung ho, an autonomous chou for the minority people of hani and yi nationalities in yunnan province, on the 24th day of the sixth moon on the lunar calendar. the 1973 wrestling fair held in yuanyang county drew 40,000 entrants and spectators of hani, yi, miao, yao and han nationalities. in addition to wrestling in various weight classes, a junior contest for wrestlers under 17 was added for the first time.

since the beginning of the cultural revolution, the minority areas have made rapid progress in the sports-for-the-masses movement, similar to other places in the country. more events are promoted and the number of participants is growing.

when multi-national sinkiang held its selective trials for the 1973 national middle school students sports meet, students of 14 different nationalities were entered, including those of the once nomadic kazakh nationality. spectators totalled 440,000. this was unprecedented in the history of sinkiang.

the government has appropriated more fund for sports facilities in areas inhabited by minority peoples. stadiums, football fields and basketball courts have been built in lhasa on the roof of the world, and crowded ice skating rinks now dot the inner mongolian grasslands.

sinkiang and inner mongolia had no sparetime sports school for juniors before the cultural revolution. sinkiang now has 25 and inner mongolia 14 such schools. they not only help students with training after school, but also help them acquire a correct approach to sports. these schools require their students to be good in study as well as in sports since their purpose is to help bring up builders of socialism with an all-round development morally, intellectually and physically.

during the cultural revolution, chinese sportsmen criticized the bourgeois deviation of trying to win at the expense of sportsmanship. in sports competition, their motto is "friendship first, competition second." it means cementing friendship and helping each other in making common advancement through sports competition.

sportsmen of various nationalities in the hung ho hani-yi autonomous chou in yunnan province find the principle of "friendship first, competition second" particularly near and dear to their hearts. village elders recalled how the kuomintang and local chieftains used to foment discord between nationalities and mountain villages by means of wrestling.

however, the working people of different nationalities strengthened their unity in the common struggle against the reactionary rule, and held their wrestling festival to celebrate their unity. the festival was banned immediately by the reactionary rulers. after liberation it was revived, and has since grown in dimension as a sports festival for cementing friendship and unity among people of different nationalities.

as an indication of the growing popularity of sports among china's minority nationalities, the tibetan men's and women's basketball teams, by popular request, played 54 exhibition and friendly matches in factories, villages and army units during their month-long journey back to lhasa after playing in the 1973 national tournament in the hinterland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by special plane this morning. leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the people's army of albania, and deputy leaders are hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the p.a.a. political department, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by chang tsai-chien and li ta, members of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chiefs of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang chih-ming, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. general logistics department; vice-foreign minister yu chan; and leading members of the arms and services of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison and other departments concerned.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and other officials of the albanian embassy here were present.

Albanian Military Friendship Delegation Returns to Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Dec. 28, 1973)

the military friendship delegation of the people's army of albania returned here yesterday afternoon by special plane after concluding its friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is petrit dume, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and chief of general staff of the albanian people's army, and deputy leaders of the delegation are hito cako, member of the a.p.l. central committee and chief of the political department of the people's army, and arif hasko, vice-minister of people's defence.

meeting the delegation at the airport were beqir balluku, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and minister of people's defence; abdyl kellezi, member of the political bureau of the a.p.l. central committee, president of the state planning commission and chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society; rahman perllaku, member of the a.p.l. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the people's army; and halim ramohito, member of the a.p.l. central committee and deputy chief of the political department of the people's army.

chinese ambassador liu chen-hua was also present.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Tennis Team Has First Friendly Match in Rangoon

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Dec. 27, 1973)

the chinese tennis team had first friendly match with the burmese tennis team here yesterday.

the national flags of china and burma fluttered at the entrance of the tennis court. inside hung a streamer which read in burmese and chinese: "long live the friendship between china and burma exclamation"

an opening ceremony was held before the match. present on the occasion were u gwan shein, director general of burma's sports and physical education department, and lt. colonel aye pe, president of the burmese tennis federation. present also was chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang.

the tennis players of the two countries had two singles and one double. over 500 spectators cheered their excellent performance.

leader of the chinese tennis team chang ming-tseng, accompanied by the chinese ambassador, called on director general u gwan shein yesterday. the host and guests had a friendly conversation.

on december 25 ambassador yeh cheng-chang gave a cocktail party on the occasion of the visit of the chinese tennis team. present at the party were u thein tin, u tun nyun and u than win, deputy directors of burma's sports and physical education department; lt. colonel aye pe, president of the burmese tennis federation; and burmese tennis players.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Cinematography Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1973)

the korean cinematography delegation led by bok sung kyoo, deputy director of the general bureau of cinematography, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ti fu-tsai, member of the cultural group under the state council, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a banquet at the embassy yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit of the korean cinematography delegation to china. shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, attended.

the delegation had visited peking, shanghai, nanking, shaoshan and changsha.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Reception to Celebrate Birthday of His Majesty King Birendra

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1973)

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and madame subba gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the birthday of his majesty king birendra bir bikram shah dev of nepal.

attending were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yang chieh, minister of communications, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, chou hau-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of government departments, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned.

ambassador subba and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung made toasts at the reception.

diplomatic officials of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Trade Mission Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 27, 1973)

the thai trade mission led by chatichai choonhavan, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left peking for home via kwangchow this afternoon.

the mission was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned, including hsiao fang-chou, lu wei-chao, chang hsien-cheng, cheng jui-sheng and chang ting-yu.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung met and feted the thai deputy foreign minister and other members of the mission on december 24. they had a friendly conversation.

the china council for the promotion of international trade and the thai trade mission reached an agreement on diesel oil through friendly consultations.

the mission gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening.

"Voice of People of Thailand" Praises Chinese People's Achievements

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1973)

the "voice of the people of thailand" in an article on december 26 hailed the glorious achievements won by the chinese people under the guidance of the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung.

the article says: "under the brilliant leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the diligent and courageous chinese people, who persistently follow the revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung and are struggling unswervingly, have brought china's socialist revolution and socialist construction from victory to greater victory."

the article points out that china has become an important force in defence of world peace and justice. together with the oppressed peoples and nations throughout the world, china is resisting the global aggression, interference, subversion and control of the two super-powers and promoting the development of the world situation in a direction favourable to the revolutionary people.

as a result of implementing chairman mao tsetung's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the article continues, the chinese people have won a tremendous victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution by smashing the attempts of liu shao-chi, lin piao and other counter-revolutionary revisionist elements to restore capitalism in socialist china. the chinese people have thus further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat in their country and made that socialist state ever stronger. the masses of chinese people tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution are all the more full of vitality. they are continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, making greater strides in socialist construction and greater contributions to the cause of revolution.

after dwelling on china's industrial and agricultural achievements, the article says: in the international sphere, the chinese people uphold proletarian internationalism and give firm support and assistance to the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle for upholding of national interests and sovereignty and for liberation. fighting together with countries subject to the threat and oppression of the two superpowers, china has continuously smashed the criminal schemes of the two superpowers.

the article says, "while winning great achievements and victories on all fronts, the great chinese people have never relaxed their vigilance against the military adventure of social-imperialism. following chairman mao's teaching that they should 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony', they are always prepared to smash the surprise attacks of the enemy now confronted with all kinds of difficulties. they are working hard in socialist revolution and socialist construction to advance their revolutionary cause and make a greater contribution to mankind."

the article stresses, "all the achievements and victories won by the chinese people are the result of their arduous struggle and the result of the correct leadership of the chinese communist party. they represent a victory of chairman mao tsetung's revolutionary line, a great victory of mao tsetung thought, and a brilliant achievement of chairman mao, a great marxist-leninist of our era."

CHINA AND TUNISIA

First Tunisian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1973)

ridha klibi, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of tunisia to china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Ho Ying, Wu Hsin-yu and Lin Lin Express Condolences on Death of Former Turkish President and Senator

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying; wu hsin-yu, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this morning called at the turkish embassy here to express their condolences on the death of the former president of turkey, senator ismet inonu.

ismet inonu passed away in ankara on december 25, 1973 at the age of 89.

present on the occasion was ilhan yigitbasioglu, first secretary of the embassy.

Turkish Musicians Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 28, 1973)

turkish musicians suna kan and gulay ugurata wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of organizations concerned and representatives of chinese musicians.

turkish ambassador to china nuri eren was also present.

the turkish musicians gave their second concert in kwangchow, the last concert of their china tour, yesterday evening, and were warmly applauded by the audience.

during their stay here, the guests visited a factory and a people's commune, and toured the city. tu ai, vice-president of the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a dinner for the turkish musicians. the guests arrived here on december 25 from shanghai where they gave two concerts and paid visits.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Agreement on Mutual Exemption of Visa Reached between Government of People's Republic of China and Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 28, 1973)

an agreement was reached on december 28, 1973 between the government of the people's republic of china and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam providing that personnel of both sides with diplomatic and service passports (including chinese official passports) are exempted from visa for entry into or departure from the territory of the people's republic of china and the territory of the republic of south viet nam. chi peng-fei, foreign minister of the people's republic of china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of south viet nam to china, today exchanged official notes on this matter.

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* NATIONAL *
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TRAINING OF WORKER-TECHNICIANS

Unswervingly Take the Road of Training Technicians from among Workers

- an investigation report on workers' universities run by factories, Liaoning Provincial Education Bureau

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 16, 1973)

An Important Path for Training a Proletarian Technical Force

In accordance with the instruction of our great leader Chairman Mao on "taking the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers," on the basis of studying the experience of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in starting a workers' university and spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, continued progress has been made in the operation of workers' universities by factories of various places in our province. Up to now, the five municipalities of Shenyang, Lüta, Anshan, Fushun and Fuhsin have set up in all 50 factory-run workers' universities with an enrollment of 2,305 students. The practice over the past few years proves that the operation of workers' universities by factories is an important path for achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in the training of a technical force of the working class and an important measure for implementing Chairman Mao's thought on revolution in education and giving impetus to the development of industrial production.

Industry weighs greater and there are many industrial workers in our province, but the present state of the technical force is far from able to meet the need of development in the situation of the revolution and production. Mere dependence on the colleges and institutions of higher learning to train such personnel is far from being adequate.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, the factory-run workers' universities insist on selecting students from among the workers with practical experience. "They should return to production after a few years of schooling." Most of the graduates return to their original workshops and a few are sent to work in the departments of design and technology in the factories. Having a higher awareness of the two-line struggle and a stronger capacity for analyzing and solving problems, these graduates constitute an effective force among the technical ranks in the factories. In the nine years before the great cultural revolution, only ten college graduates had joined the No. 2 Machine Tools Plant in Lüta. Since the operation of universities by factories, a total of 101 students in six classes have completed and graduated from the two-year university course. Among the 17 graduates of the first term, two can take up the overall design of ordinary lathes and the majority can undertake the design of the machine tool parts. They are at present independently designing new products for the factories.

Kao Yün-chin, an instrument workers with 21 years of work experience in the Shenyang Heavy Machine Plant, had originally only the educational standard of a primary school student. After graduating from the workers' university, he accepted the task of fixing the design of heat shears weighing 250 tons in the design department of the factory. In light of the defect of the slow cutting speed inherent in the old products in the past, he made comprehensive use of the theoretical knowledge obtained and gave full play to his strong point in having practical experience. After five months of combat in cooperation with the technicians, he replaced the former gear clutch with the gas-driven friction clutch for the first time in the country and raised the working efficiency by 60 percent.

After his graduation and return to the workshop, Chang Hsiu-ch'en (张秀琛), an old blacksmith in the forge-pressing workshop and a Communist Party member, and the other comrades boldly assumed the task of designing the first 15-ton liquid automatic forging machine in our country and independently completed the design of the parts of lifting, balancing and buffer parts. He has thus realized his many years of aspiration for raising the working efficiency of the hydraulic press.

In the course of operating schools, the factory-run universities closely link up teaching, production and scientific research, and energetically carry out technical innovation and revolution. They produce new products through research and solve the key problems in production, thus giving impetus to the development of production. According to the incomplete statistics of 17 workers' universities, 89 assignments in connection with technical innovations and trial production of new products have been accomplished in the past few years. The workers' university of the Wafangtien Bearing Plant at Lüta carried out studies in conjunction with the problems in production. They studied and solved the key problems in production, and designed and built an automatic roller-installation machine, thus solving the problem of manual installation of rollers which had remained unsolved for 38 years since the founding of the plant. Due to the short supply of coke in 1971, the fulfillment of the plan for the whole year at the No. 2 Machine Tools Plant at Lüta was affected. At the crucial juncture, the plant Party committee determined to replace coke with petroleum for smelting iron. The workers' university took up this task

and adjusted its teaching plans. It accomplished the design and produced the oil furnace in only eighteen days, thus giving impetus to production, scientific research and teaching.

Insist on Serving Proletarian Politics and Combination with Productive Labor

An important characteristic of the factory-run university in our province lies in firm adherence to the Party's policy of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor" and determining the installation of specialized courses and the scale and form of running schools in the light of the production realities of the plant.

When the schools were first run, some units were in dispute over how the workers' universities should be run. Some comrades were of the view that they should run universities in the way the colleges and institutions of higher learning were run. Many comrades were of the opinion that the factories must "determine their work policies in accordance with the actual conditions" when running universities. After studying Chairman Mao's thought on education, they have unified their understanding and the common practice is:

1. Specialties are established in accordance with the needs of the factory. There are altogether 64 specialties in factory-run universities in the whole province. The specialties are categorized according to two conditions. One type is comparatively stable and is run consecutively one term after the other, for example, the specialty in machine tool designing and building. The second type consists of specialties which vary each term according to the needs of the plant. For example, the workers' university run by the Shenyang Heavy Machine Tools Plant started the specialty in steel rolling to meet the urgent demands for a technical force in steel-rolling. After the 28 students had satisfied the needs of the plant upon graduation, the specialty in forge-pressing was run to meet the demand for forge-pressing technicians.

2. The contents of the specialties are set in accordance with the needs of the factory, and technicians capable of taking up technical work in the plant are trained. Since the students of the factory-run university come from the factory, study in the factory and are kept by the factory after graduation, they can be trained in accordance with the needs of the factory. Therefore, the specialties in the factory-run universities can be of a narrower scope and the contents of the specialties are strong in specialized character. The teaching contents can therefore be simplified the more, thus shortening the course. (A two-year course is usually offered.)

3. Schools run are diversified in form. There are three types, the whole day course, the spare-time course and the short training course. When the university was first run, the short training course was by far more important. Subsequent to the growth of spare-time education for staff members and workers in the factories, more university courses lasting two years and more have been operated. The practice of running schools in the past two years shows that no matter what forms of schools are run, we should start from the actual conditions of the factories and cannot forcibly insist on uniformity.

Emphasize Raising the Theoretical Level on the Foundation of Practice

On the foundation of practice, factory-run workers' universities must insist on guiding the students to raise their theoretical level and conduct education in conjunction with typical tasks so as to energetically train students with a capacity for analyzing and solving problems.

All the factory-run workers' universities pay attention to expanding and enriching the practical experience of the students. Some factory-run universities have set up a fixed system of labor for learning industrial work in fitting shops handling specialized lines of products. Through periodic rotation of work, the students are gradually acquainted with the overall condition of the products of their specialties. Some adopt the method of bringing objects into the classrooms. For example, the Air Compressor Plant at Shenyang is equipped with an air compressor. The teachers can conduct object teaching and also can organize at any time the students to remedy breakdowns and operate, dismantle or install machines in accordance with teaching needs.

The factory-run workers' universities on the whole adopt the method of organizing teaching with typical tasks. For example, over the course of two years and nine months, a machine tools plant in Shenyang selected at three stages three typical tasks for conducting teaching, and insisted on bringing back to practice what was drawn from practice. Many factory-run universities fully use the various favorable conditions in the factories to organize on-the-spot teaching. Some conduct studies with problems in production and fortified points that had to be stormed, thus enriching and expanding the practical experience of the students. The combination of teaching and production, learning and application, has brought about better results.

Starting from the characteristics that their courses are short and their specialties are strongly specialized, the factory-run workers' universities combine teaching with typical tasks and pay attention to grasping the method of repeatedly learning and applying the basic laws of their specialties which are broadly applicable and must be grasped. Emphasis is laid on raising the theoretical level. In accordance with the realities of the factory, the course of mechanics of the specialty in machine tools designing and building at the workers' university of No. 2 Machine Tools Plant in Lüta laid emphasis on learning well material mechanics. In the course of teaching material mechanics, because axial computation was often used in the field of machine tools, it was emphasized to give impetus to the teaching of tensility, compression, torsion and bending. Better results were thus achieved.

The Key Lies in the Leadership

"New things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." The factory-run universities have also grown to maturity through struggle. The factories met much resistance in the course of running workers' universities, first of all ideological resistance. Some felt that the operation of universities by factories was "too difficult and beyond their reach." Some felt that this was "redundant" and were of the opinion that the country had

already made arrangements for training technicians. Some even regarded this as "an extra burden." Such ideological resistance is due to a lack of understanding in the great significance of running workers' universities by factories. The key to overcoming such resistance lies in leadership.

In the course of organizing the cadres to study, the Party committee of the Liming Machine Plant at Shenyang made everybody understand that such ideological resistance was in essence to stand production against the operation of schools without seeing the dialectical relations of mutual promotion, between them or the far-reaching strategic significance of training technicians from among workers. In order to effectively strengthen the leadership over the education of the staff members and workers, the Party committee of the Liming Machine Plant placed the operation of the school on the agenda. Its No. 1 personally grasped such work, made overall planning and proper arrangements for central work, production and education for staff members and workers, and opportunely solved the actual problems in the operation of the school, so as to enable education for staff members and workers in the whole plant to develop constantly.

The Party committee of the Machine Industrial Bureau at Lüta paid great attention to the struggle between the two ways of thinking and the two lines in the process of operating factory-run universities. In the past few years, they took the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work as the key link, thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist lines of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and gradually gained a deeper understanding of Chairman Mao's "May 21" Directive. On the question of running universities by factories, they went through a process of proceeding from no knowledge to some knowledge, from not enough consciousness to comparatively greater consciousness. They linked up the reality of struggle-criticism-transformation in the factory with the need of developing production, and realized that the factory-run universities offered an important path for training and building a technical force of the working class, was an important strategic measure for practicing struggle-criticism-transformation in the factory and represented the strong demand of the masses of workers. The Party committee of the bureau placed the operation of factory-run universities on the agenda of the Party committee and under the charge of a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the bureau. The department of propaganda and education assigned special persons to lay hold of such work, to constantly analyze and study the operation of universities by factories, to listen to reports and to solve problems. The principal leading cadres in the bureau even went into the midst of the basic-level units to find out how the schools were run by factories and they constantly publicized the importance of factory-run universities at all kinds of meetings to raise the understanding of the leading cadres at various levels in running schools. Because of the great attention paid by the leadership, 10 out of the 46 factories under this bureau have run workers' universities.

The provincial committee and provincial revolutionary committee attach tremendous importance to the proper running of workers' universities by factories. They have on many occasions instructed the education departments to grasp well this aspect of work and requested places like Shenyang and Lüta to

pay attention to summing up and popularizing the experience of running workers' universities by factories, in particular the line of running schools and the experiences of the leadership of the Party committees of the factories, mines and enterprises so that the factory-run workers' universities can be constantly consolidated and developed.

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Insist on Training Technicians from Among Workers

- an investigation of the Ultrasonic Electronic Instrument Plant at Swatow, Kwangtung

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 16, 1973)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

Chairman Mao has charted the orientation of training technicians from among workers and we must unswervingly support and patronize the growth of this newborn thing of the revolution. The experience of the ultrasonic electronic instrument plant at Swatow, Kwangtung, has once again shown that the working class is completely capable of training its own technical talents, occupying the scientific-technical front and playing the role of the main force in scientific-technical work. The published experiences of this plant below can serve as references.

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The Ultrasonic Electronic Instrument Plant at Swatow, Kwangtung, has for many years insisted on training technicians from among workers and has greatly transformed the technological outlook of the enterprise. Formerly this plant could only handle radio repair services and produce some amplifiers, but it has now been so developed that it is capable of producing various types of radio measuring instruments and ultrasonic wave detectors. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the production plans of this plant have been overfulfilled every year and all scientific research assignments have been accomplished. It has successfully trial-produced over 14 items of new products of an advanced level. At present, the technicians promoted from among workers account for over half of the technicians in the whole plant and they have rendered outstanding contributions toward developing the ultrasonic electronic technology in our country.

The Masses of Workers Are the Masters of Scientific Technology

The ultrasonic electronic instrument plant has undergone a process of practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge in the course of training technicians from among workers. In the early sixties, motivated by the spirit of the general line of building socialism, the workers went all out, aimed high and were resolved to march toward scientific technology by relying on their own strength. At that time,the higher level assigned this plant the task of trial producing an ultrasonic equipment for medical diagnosis in accordance with the requirements of the country. Sparkling with joy, the workers were resolved to rely on their own efforts in designing and producing the equipment. However, some people still had doubts and said, "The clodhoppers cannot produce anything superior, refined and outstanding and the indigenous facilities cannot turn out modern machines." Such words did not hinder the advancing steps of the workers and they very rapidly carried out research under the leadership of the Party branch.

At first they did not know the principles of ultrasonic technology and did not understand the properties and structure of this equipment. They did not even have any charts or papers for reference. What could they do? They followed the teaching of Chairman Mao, "learn warfare through warfare" and learned while they worked in the practice. They heard that a certain hospital had an equipment for medical diagnosis which was converted from a metal flaw detector. They therefore went to the hospital and approached the doctors for advice. They dismantled the equipment for examination and analysis. When encountering problems in technology, they convened meetings of "wisemen" to study and solve the problems with collective wisdom. They thus built a sample machine after three months of combat. In order to improve the equipment, the workers moved it to the hospital and used it to examine a number of cases together with the doctors. They modified the circuit, and eventually successfully built the first unit of ultrasonic equipment for medical diagnosis.

In 1964 the equipment won the affirmation and award of the relevant central departments. The success in the trial production of the equipment for medical diagnosis greatly emancipated the minds of the masses of workers and made them realize their own strength. The leading cadres were educated and they had a preliminary glimpse of the boundless wisdom and socialist initiative of the masses of workers.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has created excellent conditions for the masses of workers to grasp modern scientific technology. Chairman Mao's great instruction that "it is necessary to put proletarian politics in command and take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers" points out clearly the way forward for building a workers' technical force in this plant. They more consciously train worker-technicians so that the magnificent scientific-technical forces of the working class can rapidly grow to maturity through the practice of struggle.

At present, one-third of the 57 technicians trained from among the workers are capable of designing things independently and among the 14 items of new products of advanced standard successfully trial-produced since the great proletarian cultural revolution, seven items were mainly designed by worker-technicians. For example, the first unit of ultrasonic flaw detector of high sensitivity, high over-lap frequency and high stability capable of sounding automatic alarm and making automatic recording which was successfully trial-produced was mainly designed by the worker-technicians.

Worker-technician Yao Chin-chung was formerly a radio repairer with only a junior high school education. Before the great cultural revolution, the success of his participation in the design and trial production of such products as equipment for medical diagnosis further strengthened his confidence and determination in learning technology through practice. He understood from the great cultural revolution that the working class must have its own scientific-technical forces for building socialism, and that it was necessary for the workers to master scientific technology in order to contend with the bourgeoisie on the scientific-technical front, prevent capitalist restoration and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, he studied more diligently scientific theories through practice and applied scientific theories in

guiding practice. He successively completed the main university specialized courses in foundations of radio, mathematics, physics and chemistry and mastered the fundamental knowledge of several foreign languages so that he could look up foreign reference materials on technology with the aid of dictionaries. In cooperation with the workers and technicians in the whole plant, he successively completed the tasks of designing and trial producing eleven items of ultrasonic flaw detectors and measuring instruments.

Yao Yen-sung was a worker-technician with only several years of primary education and formerly had no knowledge of radio at all. But he was not afraid of difficulties, and through bold practice and active participation in studies in the municipal spare-time school for staff members and workers in the technical training classes run by the plant, he gradually accumulated practical experience and raised his knowledge of scientific theories. Working in cooperation with the workers and other technicians he has translated into reality over ten items of major technical innovations and initially mastered mechanical drawing. All these show in a lively way that the masses of workers are the masters of scientific technology. Even without leaving their production posts, the workers can more quickly develop into Red and vocationally proficient technicians through the practice of studying while working.

Several Experiences in Training Worker-Technicians

How should the technical forces of the workers be built in practice? The main experiences at the Ultrasonic Electronic Instrument Plant at Swatow are:

First, effectively strengthen ideological construction through applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought in constantly raising the awareness of the worker-technicians of the two-line struggle.

The struggle between the two classes and the two lines in society is inevitably reflected in the ranks of worker-technicians. Therefore the technicians trained from among workers are also faced with the question of serving whom and how to serve. There was a worker-technician who at first energetically studied assiduously with a simple class feeling for Chairman Mao. He boldly reformed technology and achieved certain results. Later, influenced by bourgeois thoughts for fame and gain, he slackened his ideological remolding and for a time regarded the technology learned as his private property, thus deviating from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This incident made the leading cadres of the plant further discern the necessity of strengthening ideological education for the worker-technicians. To effectively strengthen the ideological development of the workers' technical forces, they organized the worker-technicians to seriously read books and study, thoroughly promote revolutionary mass criticism and wipe out the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Meanwhile, they promoted on a wide scale activities in "learn from the iron man and be the iron man and the masters of the country" and constantly raised their class awareness and the awareness of the two-line struggle so that the worker-technicians could clearly see the political orientation, study and work with greater efforts and insure that technology really serves proletarian politics. Many worker-technicians consciously strove to become Red and vocationally proficient.

Some people have become the mainstay of technical work as well as political work in the plant.

Second, insist on grasping well "three-in-one combination" and select outstanding workers with practical experience to be tempered at important technical posts.

This plant insists on taking the line as the key link, reorganizing, building and strengthening the various levels of "three-in-one combination" scientific research contingent composed of workers, cadres and technicians, setting up "three-in-one combination" organizations for scientific research and organizing "three-in-one combination" technical groups for attacking strong points. They are responsible for designing and trial producing new products. Bold arrangements are made for sending the outstanding workers to technical posts so that they can be tempered and developed in the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

Young worker Liu Kuang-tien came to the plant in 1968 and was later selected for work in a "three-in-one combination" laboratory. With the assistance of the leading members, workers and technicians, he very rapidly learned to draw independently and directly participated in the design and trial production of new products. On one occasion, when he was designing a paper-cutter with a recorder attached, he took into consideration only the aesthetic appearance of the instrument and departed from reality. The leading cadres opportunely helped him correctly orient his design thought and overcome his one-sidedness. The old workers warmly pointed out the problems in design work. He went deep into the workshop to carry out actual investigations and seriously studied the relevant technical materials. He humbly learned from the technicians, revised the design proposal all over and was eventually awarded with success.

Third, diligently study scientific theory in conjunction with the production of new products through research and the reality of production.

Chairman Mao points out, "Those experienced in work must take up the study of theory and must read seriously." In the wake of the leap in scientific technology, the items of new products to be trial-produced by this plant are constantly increasing. In order to meet the needs of the development of the situation, it is not enough to rely solely on our experiences accumulated from the reality of production. We must insist on seriously reading books in the practice of struggle and master the theory of modern science.

In the process of organizing the workers to study theory in conjunction with reality, this plant has adopted many effective measures: The first one is to hold irregularly study classes and forums on technology to strengthen the training of the staff members and workers in fundamental knowledge and vocational technology. The second one is to set up reference rooms on technology to strengthen the work of providing scientific information. Full-time personnel are assigned to constantly collect and translate technical materials on ultrasonic electronic technology so as to provide the workers and technicians with the materials for studying theories. The third one is to pay attention to the

arrangement of a time-table for study so as to provide the masses of workers with conditions for carrying out private studies. They are also encouraged and given support in studying in spare-time schools for staff members and workers and their knowledge of fundamental theories is thus raised. Many workers rapidly grasp modern scientific technology so as to master the theories, and they insist on "reality, diligence, scrutiny and perseverance." "Reality" means that they start from reality and shoot the arrow at the target. They study scientific theory through scientific practice and guide scientific practice with scientific theory. "Diligence" means diligent studies and strict training. Every minute available should be devoted to studies. "Scrutiny" means that we must use our brain more and think more and develop the habit of analyzing things. "Perseverance" means that we must be untiring and persevering in our studies. They have attained very good results through insisting on studying scientific theories in conjunction with reality.

In 1970, the higher level assigned this plant the task of trial producing a new type of oscillometer designed for special purposes and requested its completion within a short period. Such a type of instrument imposed higher demands on technology but most of the people in this plant had never seen it and did not understand its properties. How could they accomplish this task? The plant on the one hand mobilized the masses of workers to seriously sum up practical experiences and analyze the past oscillometers so as to understand the structure and properties of the instrument. On the other hand they studied the relevant theories in accordance with the actual requirements of the new products in an effort to master thoroughly the fundamental principles of this instrument. Meanwhile, workers and technicians were also sent to conduct investigations and studies in the units using this instrument and collect the relevant materials on technology so as to make good preparations in technical theory for the work of trial production. After the product was trial-produced, they summed up experiences from the lower levels to the higher levels, and systematized and turned the fragmentary experiences into theories. In the past years, as a result of their insistence on doing things in this way, they have not only successfully trial-produced many new products for the country, but also have raised the level of scientific theory and trained a great number of worker-technicians.

- Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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LANGUAGE REFORM

Properly Learning the Standard Spoken Language Is a Need of the Revolution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 17, 1973)

Comrade Editor:

Chairman Mao points out, "All cadres should learn the standard spoken language." Chairman Mao has expressed what is in the hearts of us revolutionary fighters.

In 1971, we enlisted in the army and came from the south to the northern part of the motherland. Everybody considered it an extremely great honor to be able to hold the gun in defense of the motherland and in defense of Chairman Mao. We were determined to study hard, train diligently and dedicate our efforts to the revolution. However, many of the comrades encountered difficulties because of the language problem.

Once, the company leader made a phone call from the worksite asking a fighter to bring over an iron shovel "t'ieh ch'iao." But this fighter brought him instead a bundle of iron spikes "t'ieh ch'ien." On another occasion, the squad leader told his men: "There is a mine field ahead." Because of his inaccurate pronunciation, the fighters thought that he said "Don't proceed further." The difficulty not only affected work, but also hindered study. Many comrades were unable to listen and understand the lectures given by others, and when they talked, they also had trouble making themselves understood, and that caused them great anxiety and worry.

These two years, under the solicitude of the Party organization and by means of attending cultural evening schools, listening to broadcasts and inviting the northern comrades to help correct our pronunciation, we have initally mastered some standard spoken language, but that is still insufficient to meet the combat demand. At present, some problems still exist. For example, some of the leading comrades thought that learning the standard spoken language is only the business of the school teachers and students in school, and it hardly matters whether the armed force units grasp it or not. Some comrades, influenced by old force of habit, thought that the speaking the standard spoken language meant "putting on air" and were unwilling to learn it. Some individual comrades even still retain their narrow-minded provincial outlook. These are all incorrect thinking which should be overcome.

Tseng Chieh-an (曾解安), a fighter
of a certain unit of the PLA

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Strengthen Leadership Over the Popularization of the Standard Spoken Language

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 17, 1973)

Comrade Editor:

The task of popularizing the standard spoken language in armed force units is a very important one. If attention is not paid to such work, company building and the implementation of preparedness against war will also be affected.

Once, we were listening to a report, but because the comrade making the report could not speak the standard spoken language correctly, about a third of the comrades failed to understand what he said. When receiving tutoring and attending lectures, we kept on encountering this condition, and we just wasted our time without achieving the anticipated results.

Ordinarily, such problems may not be serious, but in time of war, they might affect military operations and could incur unnecessary losses to the cause of the revolution. Furthermore, as all the fighters are young people of twenty or so, conditions should be actively created for them to study the standard spoken language. If they do not learn to use the standard spoken language, when they are assigned to new battle stations in the future, they will experience difficulty in study and in work. Because of this the elimination of the barrier caused by dialects and the energetic popularization of the standard spoken language are definitely political tasks the armed force units cannot overlook.

However, we have discovered that some of the units have still not carried out the work of popularizing the standard spoken language conscientiously and some comrades still think that this work is unimportant. Some comrades have stressed one-sidedly, "As work is so pressing at the moment, how could we find time for study?" Some comrades who are more advanced in years have said: "As we are already passed our prime, what is the use of learning?" These comrades do not bother to think how much trouble and inconveniences they would cause without mastering the standard spoken language. We should strengthen our leadership over the popularization of the standard spoken language, and look upon it as a political task to grasp, so that the good common practice of everybody speaking the standard spoken language could be formed in the armed force units. It is also hoped that all newspapers and journals and broadcasting stations would publicize the good experiences of all places in popularizing the standard spoken language.

Regimental Commander Kuo Ch'i-ch'ang (郭启昌),
Political Instructor Chang Te-fu (张德福), and
Fighter Kao Sheng-kung (高深功)
of a certain PLA unit

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Letter from a Peking Primary School Pupil

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1973)

half the "people's daily" front page of december 28 is given to a letter from a fifth-grade student, together with excerpts from her diary, and an accompanying editor's note.

carried on the same page is an editor's note by the "peking daily", the paper which first published this letter and diary, and a report on the vigorous revolution in education going on at the chungkuan no. 1 primary school where 12-year-old huang shuai studies.

inspired by what she heard on the radio about middle school students helping their teachers to make progress, huang shuai wrote three essays in her diary (home work done in the form of a diary), that were highly critical of her teacher. influenced by the old ideas of education that advocate "the schoolmaster's absolute authority", her teacher thought the work was "harmful" to his "prestige" and picked on the child.

huang shuai wrote a letter to the "peking daily" and in it demanded: "what wrong have i done? are we children of the mao tsetung era to be made to act like slaves under the 'schoolmaster's absolute authority' created by the old educational system?"

her letter and diary appeared in the "peking daily" on december 12, supported by an editor's note that recommended "wide and thorough discussion" of it.

the "people's daily" editor's note pointed out: "huang shuai dared to open fire at the poisonous influence of the revisionist educational line. this shows the revolutionary spirit of the younger generation nurtured by mao tsetung thought. there are many such young people and children in our country today, numbered not in the thousands but tens of thousands.

"in this movement to criticise lin piao and rectify the style of work, we should pay attention to grasping the struggle in current life between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies, deepen education in ideological and political lines among leading cadres working in the field of education, revolutionary teachers and students and among parents, oppose revisionism and persist in a proletarian political orientation. we should sum up experience in the revolution in education, rely on activists who are determined to carry that revolution through to the end, unite all forces that can be united, unswervingly put chairman mao's thinking on

education and related policies into practice, and ensure that our young people grow up with even greater vigour and vitality."

the "peking daily" editor's note said huang shuai, "in the revolutionary spirit of standing against the current, pinpointed a key question in the revolution in education, that is, the poisonous influence of the revisionist line is far from being eliminated in education, and the traditional ideas hold on tenaciously."

the editor's note pointed out that although the question raised by huang shuai touched directly on only "the schoolmaster's authority", the poisonous influence of the revisionist line in education goes far beyond that. it said: "in this struggle, revolutionary teachers and pupils are comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench. they should learn from each other, support each other and unite to open fire on the revisionist line in education."

the "people's daily" reports on the atmosphere of liveliness and teacher-student unity that has developed in the school following press publication of the event. the school party committee has organised the teachers and pupils to study chairman mao's teachings on the revolution in education. there is vigorous discussion in classrooms and on balconies and sportsgrounds. the main topics include: "what shall we learn from huang shuai?" "how to be a good student from the proletarian point of view?" "why are teachers and pupils comrades-in-arms fighting in the same trench?" senior classes put up wallpapers to criticise revisionism. many students said they learned from huang shuai's revolutionary spirit of daring to oppose erroneous tendencies and raised their understanding of the struggle between marxism and revisionism. some said they will be "young pathbreakers", not "sheep", that they would make quicker progress in ideology, study and discipline. teachers and pupils have heart-to-heart talks and work out essays criticizing revisionism together.

huang shuai's teacher called on the pupil's parents and analysed the question with her and together criticized the revisionist line. once when her teacher was busy, huang shuai and her classmates went to the teacher's room and swept it clean for him.

a meeting was held with all the pupils' parents participating. the parents commended the good work done by the school and also raised criticisms. some parents said: "at school, some teachers act as if the 'schoolmaster's authority is absolute'; at home, parents sometimes act as if the 'authority of the elders cannot be challenged'. all these old habits have to go exclamation"

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

Worker-Peasant-Soldier College Students in China Graduate

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1973)

twentynine thousand college students, the first group selected from among workers, peasants and soldiers, graduated this year in china. with rich gains in ideology and professional knowledge, they have returned to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

this is a fruitful result of the proletarian revolution in education, and a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

responding to chairman mao's call, the working class marched into institutions of higher learning in 1968 and mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure, putting an end to the domination by bourgeois intellectuals. under working class leadership, the teachers and students began a vigorous revolution in education. the old method of enrolling students was changed in accordance with chairman mao's instruction "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study." the schools of higher learning started to enrol workers, peasants and soldiers as students in 1970. the cherished desire of the millions came true.

these students brought about profound changes in the universities and colleges. they put forward the militant slogan: "while studying in the universities, we'll take part in management and transform them with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought."

in the last three years, they conscientiously studied marxist-leninist classics, including chairman mao's works, and took an active part in criticizing liu shao-chi and lin piao and their revisionist lines. the struggle tempered them and raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

under the leadership of party organizations, they plunged into the revolution in education with the revolutionary teachers and staff. they and the teachers firmly followed chairman mao's "may 7" directive to combat the influence of the old educational line that tried to divorce the students from proletarian politics, from the workers and peasants and from productive labour. to link education with class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, the teachers and students went out of the campus and cooperated with factories, rural people's communes and scientific

research units. a new system that combines teaching, productive labour and scientific research was established. while working with the workers and peasants, the teachers and students remoulded their world outlook and reformed the old teaching material and methods.

after the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party, the teachers and students became more conscious in carrying out the revolution in the superstructure including the realm of ideology to criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook.

to consolidate and carry forward the gains of the cultural revolution, the worker-peasant-soldier graduates from tsinghua, peking, futan, tungchi and other universities put up big-character posters criticizing the revisionist educational line and the old system and concept of education advocated by the exploiting classes. graduates from many colleges summed up their experience of the past three years in the revolution in education.

liu li-hua, a graduate in chinese language from the shanghai teachers' university, cited instances of remnants of the revisionist line in the university and pledged to be active in the revolution in the superstructure and the struggle in education at her work post. her opinions, which received attention from the university party committee and the shanghai municipal party committee, touched off a heated discussion among college teachers and students in shanghai and deepened the revolution in education.

during their years of study, the graduates put correct political orientation in the first place and took class struggle as the main question. formerly workers and peasants, they maintained the fine qualities of plain living and hard struggle, paid attention to resisting corruption by bourgeois ideas and worked hard to remould their world outlook. their consciousness of ideological and political line was thus heightened. many of them made outstanding contributions in the three great revolutionary movements in school and after graduation.

more than 400 worker-peasant-soldier students graduated from the shenyang medical college this year. they tried acupuncture on their own bodies and tasted new medicine in order to find new methods of treatment. they donated blood to their patients. during vacations, most of them went to the countryside to take part in collective productive labour and made house calls to treat poor and lower-middle peasants. tsao shu-sheng, formerly an outstanding woman commune member, is now back in her commune as an agro-technician after graduating from the anhwei agricultural institute. she works and makes scientific experiments alongside the peasants. the commune members say: "she still remains one of us".

all the worker-peasant-soldier students had worked for more than two years before entering college. as they had practical experience, they could quickly apply basic theoretical knowledge in analyzing and solving problems.

the worker-peasant-soldier students of the faculty of philosophy of shanghai's futan university helped many factories and communes run study classes in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and wrote a dozen articles, summing up from the standpoint of philosophy the experience of the masses in the three great revolutionary movements.

the graduates, especially veteran workers with rich practical experience, have played a greater role in production and scientific research. most of the first worker-peasant-soldier graduates from the water conservancy department of tsinghua university can now design fairly complicated small and medium water conservancy projects.

before their graduation, over thirty students from the cement specialty of shanghai's tungchi university completed designing two principal workshops for a cement factory in changjao, kiangsi province. with the help of their teachers and by relying upon the workers, they made careful investigations. they successfully completed the work in a little over a month's time. they made many technical suggestions that saved 30,000 yuan for the state. veteran workers of the pai, miao, yi and han nationalities were among the first 49 graduates from the specialties of machine-building and ore dressing of the kunming polytechnical institute in yunnan province. after their return to factories they are able to contribute more. chang lieh-kuang, a veteran worker, made a dozen technical innovations and completed the design for two machine tools in half a year after his return to the motor spare parts factory in kuchiu city. wang cheng-chung became director of a machinery plant in yiliang county after his graduation. he is a leading cadre, a technician and a worker at the same time. working with the masses, he made a furnace for automatic lacquering and drying which raised productivity more than 6 times.

STUDY OF MARXISM-LENINISM

Peking Workers, Peasants, Soldiers Study Marxist-Leninist Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1973)

a group of coal miners were listening attentively to veteran worker hsu yung-chiang as he talked about what he had learned from marx's "wage labour and capital" in criticizing revisionism and the bourgeoisie. this was one of the activities of a marxist-leninist works study group of the mentoukou coal mines on the western outskirts of peking. like many other study groups in the coal mines, this group has persisted in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought over the past year.

hsu yung-chiang said: "only by conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought can we correctly criticize lin piao, rectify the style of work, criticize revisionism theoretically and raise our consciousness of the two-line struggle. this will prevent us from going astray in violent storms and from being fooled by fine words."

fiftyeight-year-old hsu yung-chiang is one of the first members of the study group. in the old society, he worked as a child-labourer in a coal pit and was ruthlessly exploited and oppressed by the capitalists. he often gave class education to young workers and told them his past sufferings in contrast with their present happiness. but he found it difficult to explain so many whys owing to his limited knowledge of marxism-leninism. he has studied marxism-leninism hard over the past two years. he keeps studying after work and passes on his experience to young workers.

the study of marxism-leninism by workers, peasants and soldiers in peking is reaching a new height with the deepening of the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. an increasing number of factories, service centres, rural people's communes and army units have formed study groups. to date, more than 560,000 young people in peking study in 63,000 spare-time groups. many units have also formed workers' spare-time political schools. more than 95 per cent of the young people in the peking february 7 rolling stock plant are taking part in the study. over 400 retired workers joined in the study too.

the rolling stock plant party committee has set up a political evening school for the workers. over the past year, they have studied lenin's "the state and revolution" and the history of the chinese communist party and the history of the international communist movement.

each of the 25 production brigades of the maichuang people's commune on the eastern outskirts of the capital has a political evening school. the peasants spend more time on study during slack farm seasons and less during busy seasons.

the rank and file of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the capital study marxism-leninism regularly. they have studied "manifesto of the communist party" by marx and engels, works by lenin on marx, engels and on marxism, and chairman mao's philosophical works.

the peking municipal party committee and the party committees at various levels have paid great attention to organizing the study of marxism-leninism. study classes have been set up by party organizations in many units. more than 18,000 workers, peasants and soldiers have been trained as instructors. peking university and other institutes of higher learning have sent teachers to the grassroots level to give lectures. the series of lectures on marxism-leninism sponsored jointly by the peking library, the capital library, peking university and the peking teachers' college were attended in the past two years by 200,000 people from more than 600 units. most of them were political instructors from factories, rural people's communes and p.l.a. units.

the workers, peasants and soldiers have paid much attention to combining their study with practice. there are special classes for the study of a particular book or certain chapters of marxist-leninist works to solve one or two problems. this has helped raise the political consciousness of the masses.

tunghsien county on the eastern outskirts organized people responsible for production and distribution in its 15 people's communes to study "critique of the gotha program" by engels. the participants in the study class contrasted marxist-leninist theories with revisionist views and at the same time summed up their own experience in handling the relationship between accumulation and distribution. after the study, they became clear about the fundamental difference between marxist-leninist and revisionist ways of doing things with regard to this question.

the deputy brigade leader of the maichuang people's commune, ma chen-chiang, said: "the policies formulated by the party and chairman mao are based on applying marxist-leninist principles to the concrete conditions in china's rural people's communes. our brigade has made conscientious efforts over the past few years to implement the party's policies, correctly handling the relation between accumulation and distribution. as a result, production grows year by year and the standard

of living of the commune members improves steadily. thanks to the funds we accumulated from our previous good harvests, we were able to expand production last year despite a rare drought while ensuring the commune members a normal income. this goes to show that only socialist accumulation can lead to the expansion of socialist production. such stuff as 'distribute all and eat all' bragged about by lin piao and other political swindlers on the pretext of 'showing attention to the well-being of the people' is only a refurbished version of 'undiminished proceeds of labour' advocated by the old-line revisionist lassalle that was refuted by marx and engels long ago. this reactionary idea aims at undermining socialist construction and restoring capitalism. the study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works helps us raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and heighten our consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and his various proletarian policies."

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial Production Hits All-Time High in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 29, 1973)

an all-time high for industrial production is reported by northeast china's liaoning province, a major heavy industry base, which fulfilled the 1973 state plan 15 days ahead of schedule. total industrial output value was nine per cent above the same 1972 period.

big increases were registered for 50 of the 60 major products. output of rolled steel, iron ore, crude oil, petroleum equipment, hoisting equipment, tractors, internal combustion engines, synthetic ammonia, wrist watches, synthetic rubber, sugar and other products rose by 10 to 30 per cent over last year. quality improved, labour productivity rose, and production costs and consumption of raw material dropped.

the province trial-produced and put into production 1,300 new products this year.

the workers, cadres and technicians of the province this year deepened the criticism of lin piao and rectification of the style of work. led by the party

committees at all levels, they used marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to criticize revisionism and contrasted their hard life in the past with their happiness today. this roused their revolutionary enthusiasm and promoted production.

the workers of the talien steel plant this year organized more than 300 spare-time study groups. combining their study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao with the plant's concrete situation, they repudiated such revisionist trash as "the dying out of class struggle" and "the theory of productive force" peddled by liu shao-chi and lin piao, summed up the experience in grasping revolution and promoting production of the past few years and more consciously put proletarian politics in command of economic work. as a result the plant fulfilled all this year's production targets 40 days ahead of time. the prompt summing up and popularizing of the talien steel plant's experience by the provincial party committee helped many other factories and mines complete their annual production plans one month ahead of schedule.

more than 2,000 "three-in-one" technical innovation groups composed of workers, cadres and technicians produced 55,000 technical innovations in 1973. of these, 2,300 were major ones. the workers produced and transformed more than 12,000 pieces of special equipment and adopted 9,000 new techniques, methods and materials. as a result, production in many factories and mines shot up without the addition of manpower or equipment.

the talien rolling stock plant this year carried out more than 2,800 technical innovations and transformations, produced and improved 500 pieces of special equipment and completed 19 belt lines. this helped the plant fulfil all its production targets by the end of last month. output of diesel locomotives rose 20 per cent compared with last year and output of wagons doubled.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Shanghai Relies on Masses in Developing Iron and Steel Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 30, 1973)

china's largest industrial city, shanghai, has reached its 1973 steel production targets ahead of schedule. output was up more than 11 percent on 1972. the city now produces twice as much steel in a day as in the pre-liberation peak year. it now makes over 1,200 kinds of steel and 23,000 specifications of rolled steel as against only two kinds of carbon steel before liberation. the iron and steel industry consists of big, medium and small enterprises.

a leading member of the shanghai municipal metallurgical bureau attributed the rapid growth of the iron and steel industry to the party's mass line, that is, giving full play to the socialist initiative and creativeness of the working class. the most powerful productive force was the revolutionary class itself, he said.

guided by the party's general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," shanghai launched a mass movement to make steel in a big way in 1958. old enterprises were expanded and many new ones set up. steel workers and technicians have self-reliantly made technical improvements on equipment in the past 15 years, specially during the great proletarian cultural revolution. production capacity has gone up several times in some factories and workshops.

the open-hearth furnace shop of the no. 3 steel mill fulfilled its annual production plan 52 days ahead of time and output is now far above its designed capacity. the half-a-century-old workshop had two ten-ton furnaces before liberation. the technical transformation carried out by the workers after liberation steadily raised their capacity to 100 tons each in 1971.

during the discussion of the workshop's 1972 production plan views differ as regards how to raise output still further. some people proposed adding new equipment, alleging that the two old furnaces had reached their maximum capacity. but the workers viewed things from the marxist dialectical-materialist stand-point and argued that since things always develop and knowledge has no bounds, there was still room for improvement. they proposed introducing oxygen-blowing to open-hearth furnace operation. the method succeeded after repeated experiments. as a result, the time for each heat was shortened by more than an hour.

the no. 10 workshop of the no. 5 steel mill has a preheating furnace invented by some veteran workers. the furnace preheats the ingots before they are put into the annealing furnace. this cuts the annealing time by 2.5 to three hours. as a result of this and other technical innovations, the workshop doubled its output of high speed tool steel in 1972 and again doubled it in 1973.

a plant which used to produce only ordinary steel products can now produce more than 450 kinds of shaped steel for the machinery, shipbuilding, chemical, textile, instrument and meter and light industries. most of the steel rolling equipment in the plant was made by the workers themselves. the plant party branch secretary said: "however difficult a new product, the workers will do their utmost to produce it as soon as they understand its significance for the country."

the plant received an order for a new kind of shaped steel in the first half of this year. since the plant had no cold rolling equipment, the workers made a cold rolling mill and an annealing electric furnace themselves. they finally trial-produced qualified new shaped steel after four months of hard work.

to speed up steel production, the shanghai metallurgical industry has organized socialist cooperation among factories and workshops of different industries under unified leadership. a converter shop of the shanghai no. 3 steel plant needed a large oxygen generator and parts of several thousand tons in weight to transform six oxygen side-blown converters into oxygen top-blown converters. several thousand workers in over one hundred factories and workshops volunteered for the work and accomplished the task within a short period of time.

Central China Steel Center Overfulfills 1973 Production Targets

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Dec. 30, 1973)

the wuhan iron and steel complex in central china fulfilled the 1973 state production targets for major products from four to 59 days ahead of schedule. output of steel went up by 9 per cent and pig iron by well over one-third, hitting an all-time high.

the cadres and workers attributed their success to the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. a leading cadre of the wuhan iron and steel company cited this instance:

up to the end of august, the company's steel plant still had difficulty in meeting its production targets. the leadership of the plant held that oxygen separating equipment was needed in order to increase oxygen supply to the open hearth furnaces. otherwise, they said, the steel targets could hardly be met.

but the workers and cadres did not agree. they pointed out that the leading cadres saw "only things but not the people", that was, they only saw the limitations of the technical equipment but failed to see the initiative and enthusiasm of the masses. this view on the part of the leading cadres, they said, was influenced by the fallacy spread by lin piao that "heroes are the makers of history". it represented a reactionary, idealist approach to the study of history, they said.

the leading cadres thought the workers' view was to the point. with the workers, they condemned lin piao's fallacy. they recalled that chairman mao had all along advocated that in doing any work, the leadership must fully mobilize the masses and rely on them. but lin piao alleged that "heroes are the makers of history". in essence he denied the strength of the masses and their decisive role in the progress of history and held that the masses should be ruled by a handful of "genius". the cadres and workers said that lin piao's revisionist fallacy was aimed at restoring capitalism and must be thoroughly repudiated in order to bring into full play the strength of the masses.

the leading cadres of the steel plant then went to the workshops to consult the workers as to how to solve production problems. the workers raised many proposals for improvement. on their suggestion, the steel plant substituted compressed air for oxygen while taking measures to add oxygen separating equipment. this method worked well.

the steel plant soon launched a campaign to emulate the no. six open hearth furnace, the most advanced in the plant. learning from and catching up with one another, all the open hearth furnaces set new records. average daily output of the steel plant rose month by month from september to december.

during the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, the workers of the wuhan iron and steel company have in the past year organized 1,300 spare-time study groups. using marxism as their weapon, they criticized lin piao's revisionist line in connection with the specific conditions of their own plants and workshops. this has heightened the understanding and socialist enthusiasm of the workers.

by solving the knotty problem pestering its no. 4 blast furnace, the iron smelting plant succeeded in topping its 1973 state targets 26 days ahead of schedule. the furnace was built during the cultural revolution and the

quality of its product earlier this year was unstable because the workers had not yet mastered its ways.

cheng yun-fei, secretary of the party committee of the plant, said: "the failure to maintain the quality of pig iron from this furnace was due to our error in thinking. we didn't consult the masses fully and take into consideration the specific conditions of each furnace in drawing up the annual plans. in a word, we failed to act on chairman mao's instruction on making penetrating investigations and study. this approach to work characterized by estrangement from the masses and the concrete situation was a reflection of idealist apriorism in our way of thinking. only by refuting such idealist apriorist absurdities as preached by lin piao could we heighten our awareness of marxism-leninism."

members of the plant's party committee joined the masses in criticizing the apriorist fallacies spread by lin piao. li feng-en, the worker-turned chief engineer who is now deputy secretary of the party committee, stayed with the workers for days on end, checking up on the records and technical data of the furnace and investigating the causes of the frequent changes in furnace temperature, until they found the method to control the temperature and ensure stability in the quality of pig iron. the daily output of this furnace is now almost twice as much as it was at the beginning of 1973.

apart from topping the 1973 targets, the iron smelting plant as a whole reduced its consumption of iron ore and coke greatly.

earlier this year, the machinery plant under the iron and steel company received an assignment from the blooming mill for making two large parts for travelling gantry cranes in a month's time. failure to fulfil the assignment on schedule would affect the work of the blooming mill.

chin chang-wen, secretary of the general party branch of the shop assigned the job, said: "we had no specialized machine tool for processing such large parts and we didn't know what to do about it. in line with chairman mao's teaching, 'the mass movement is necessary in all work', i summoned a meeting of the entire shop and called on the workers to pool their resources. in a matter of three days, over 20 proposals were put forward, and a technical innovation group was formed to study them. a solution was finally worked out, by transforming the single-column planer into a planing machine capable of working arc surfaces of varying curves. as a result, the assignment was fulfilled in good time."

the tayeh iron mine which supplies the wuhan iron and steel company is an open mine. the excessive rain last spring brought great difficulties to the miners, but they

stuck to their jobs despite strong winds and heavy rain. by sheer effort, they beat the annual targets 25 days ahead of time, following their success in outstripping the designed capacity of the mine three years in succession.

at the coking plant, veteran refractory brick layer wang teh-huai, who is known as the "iron man" of the company, made the daring proposals a few years earlier for repairing coke oven lining before it is sufficiently cooled off in order to save time. in the revolutionary spirit of fearing no hardship, he and his mates often went into burning ovens to make repairs without interrupting the operation. in this way, they repaired over 400 oven walls in the past few years.

in the battle for iron and steel, leading cadres at all levels went down to the grassroots, joining the workers in productive labour, making detailed investigations, giving guidance on the spot, and thus ironing out many hitches in production work.

the company held a conference a few days ago, which was attended by more than 1,000 people including representatives of advanced units and outstanding individuals. while celebrating the victory and commending those who made special contributions, the conference called on all workers to get prepared for new efforts to win still greater victories in 1974.

COAL INDUSTRY

Leading North China Coal-Producing Province Overfulfills Annual Plan

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 29, 1973)

north china's shansi province fulfilled its 1973 coal production plan one month ahead of schedule, registering the best performance in its history.

shansi accounts for about one-sixth of the country's coal production. the provincial coal industry department this year put the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work above all other work. this pushed forward coal production.

miners at the shihkechieh coal mines, a unit excelling in learning from taching, raised their consciousness of

class struggle and the two-line struggle to a new height after criticizing lin piao's revisionist line. with greater revolutionary drive, they unfolded a campaign to increase production and practise economy. the mines' coal output has increased at an annual rate of 10 per cent five years in a row.

following shihkechieh's example, other mines of the province also went in for technical innovations to tap production potential. miners at the no. 4 mine of the yangchuan mining administrative bureau put forward 330 rationalization proposals, the application of which helped raise the mine's production capacity to 50 per cent above the designed figure. a socialist emulation campaign has been going on in yangchuan for higher output, better quality, lower cost and safe operation. the team headed by wang fu-ho set a record of 400 tons per shift, 50.4 per cent more than was planned. but the team headed by wang hsien-fang soon beat the record and produced 550 tons. the former again came from behind and chalked up a record of 600 tons. yangchuan's average monthly output between august and november was the highest in the 60 years since the mines were opened.

the average monthly output for the eight mining administrative bureaux and mines, including tatung, hsishan and fenhsi, from january to november was 9.4 per cent higher than in the same 1972 period.

another factor in the increase in production is leading cadres of various mines going to the front line of production to carry out investigations and take the lead in making persevering efforts. the party committee of the tatung mining administrative bureau sent seven of its nine standing committee members and four hundred other cadres to work alongside the miners. coal output in this administrative bureau has been high and stable since may. li yuan, deputy secretary of the party committee of the yangchuan mining administrative bureau, worked in a mining team and summed up its experience for increasing production. workface output shot up from 10,000 tons to 20,000 tons a month, setting a record for the bureau's thin coal seams. the spread of this experience helped raise production per workface throughout the yangchuan mines from about 12,000 tons to 13,000 tons.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

East China Cities Expand Local Industries Self-Reliantly

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 30, 1973)

on a recent tour of three medium-sized cities -- wuhsi, soochow and changchow -- on the beautiful and richly-endowed yangtze river delta, we were deeply impressed by the way the workers had developed the local industries self-reliantly.

these cities now rank high as manufacturing centres in kiangsu province, east china. production of traditional cotton textiles, silks and satins and other light industrial products has been expanded, with many new patterns and designs being turned out. new industries such as metallurgy, coal, machinery, chemicals, tele-communications, meters and instruments have been added.

sandwiched between lake taihu in the south and the yangtze in the north, wuhsi, soochow and changchow enjoy a mild climate. the three cities, less than 100 kilometres apart from one another, have an aggregate population of some 1.5 million, one-third of it being factory and office workers.

before liberation these cities had only a few small textile mills and light industry factories along with some machine shops and blacksmithies.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the local industry has made gigantic strides since liberation. total industrial output last year rose 17-fold for wuhsi, 20-fold for changchow and 24-fold for soochow compared with the 1949 figures. it again increased by 16.9 per cent, 18.7 per cent and 13.15 per cent respectively in the january-november period of 1973 over the corresponding 1972 period.

the proportion between light and heavy industries has changed. take wuhsi for example. heavy industry accounted for a paltry 2.7 per cent of its total industrial output in 1949, but 49.7 per cent in 1972. this is also true of the two other cities.

all industrial and mining enterprises in these cities have expanded production self-reliantly but under unified state planning. the enterprises work in cooperation while maintaining a rational division of labour as far as conditions permit, so as to raise the production capacity and technical level of a city as a whole. this "streamlined" method, as the local people call it, embodies the spirit of socialist cooperation and increases production effectively.

the method was initiated in changchow in 1962. the city has now organized eight such "streamlines" for producing corduroy, khaki, cotton prints, walking tractors, synthetic fibre, fibreglass, plastics and transistors.

when the changchow walking tractor plant went into operation, its products were below standard in quality and quantity. the city government made a move in 1966, organizing the plant and 18 other related factories into a streamlined process. production was up considerably and quality improved. output of walking tractors and machine parts last year rose 16-fold and 56-fold respectively compared with 1965. the cost of a tractor went by 50 per cent. factories working in cooperation with the walking tractor plant, such as the foundry, the gear-making factory and the forging shop, have all increased their production capacity.

this method, according to tung yen, vice-chairman of the changchow municipal revolutionary committee, enables the city's enterprises to tap their production potential and achieve quick results with little investment. the city's gross industrial output has in the past five years increased at a rate 24 times higher than state investments.

another method of socialist cooperation is to concentrate superior forces on major construction projects so that they go into operation quickly. the construction of a 6-ton pure oxygen top-blown converter at the wuhsi no. 2 iron and steel plant is an outstanding example. the converter is complicated, and no factory in the city can make all necessary parts independently. but, when related factories were mobilized to do the job collectively, they did it with satisfactory results.

the work involved no less than 82 factories, big and small. each of them, apart from fulfilling its own production plan, allotted a certain amount of manpower and equipment to help build the converter.

the cool valve for the oxygen shop should be cast at a temperature of 180 degrees below zero. and the procedure is highly demanding. several machine shops worked together to tackle the knotty problem.

altogether, the participating factories made 5,338 pieces of equipment in 158 specifications, weighing a total of more than 1,500 tons. they completed the converter within one year, from collecting data and designing to trial operation.

a second way to develop industry self-reliantly in these cities is, on the basis of a mass technical innovation campaign, to transform existing enterprises in a planned and guided way. the workers make new equipment

and renovate old machines on their own to raise the technical and production level. most of the cotton textile, silk and printing and dyeing mills in these cities were started before liberation, and all their outmoded equipment has now been renovated.

one of the results is the steady rise in labour productivity. the old spindles, imported before liberation, used to revolve at most 9,000 times a minute. during the great leap forward in 1958, the workers made innovations to make the spindles revolve 13,000 times, raising spinning efficiency by 80 per cent. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers again made bold experiments to increase the speed up to 18,000 resolutions per minute. hourly output per thousand spindles rose from 33 kilogrammes to 44. quality improved too. similar achievements have been made in many other old enterprises with little or no investment.

these cities have also paid attention to developing the iron and steel and coal industries to promote the growth of manufacturing industries. wuhsi alone can now produce 100,000 tons of electric furnace steel and 150,000 tons of rolled steel a year. it became self-sufficient in coal in 1971.

GOOD HARVESTS

North China Hsien Wrests Bumper Harvest from Severe Drought

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 29, 1973)

hsiyang county in north china's shansi province, reports an all-time high for total and per-hectare yield this year after overcoming its longest drought. the total grain output of 119,500 tons is nearly three times the figure for 1966. the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, is located in hsiyang county.

situated in the taihang mountains, hsiyang is constantly threatened by drought. a severe dry spell began in january 1972 and continued through may 1973, a total of 17 months. it was the worst drought in this century. by the time of spring sowing, all the five rivers and most of the reservoirs in the county had dried up. eighty per cent of the farmland was too dry for sowing.

while making full use of the existing irrigation facilities, the people speeded up the construction of new ones. between april and may, they turned out to carry 52 million buckets of water by shoulder pole to the fields and completed sowing maize and chinese sorghum on 14,667 hectares on time. after rain in june, they sowed an additional 9,333 hectares.

in mid-summer when maize began flowering and sorghum and millet were earing, another drought set in, lasting 32 days. the soil began to crack and plant leaves wither. the people used everything at their command to water the fields. their arduous struggle resulted in a good harvest in autumn. all 20 communes had grain increases. grey-haired peasants smiled with satisfaction. they said: "whenever there used to be a drought, peasants would have to flee famine and some would die of hunger. this year's drought was by far the worst, but we had a record harvest."

local cadres said that any natural calamity could be defeated, provided the masses are fully aroused and work hard and self-reliantly under the guidance of the correct political line.

the commune members managed under the slogan "the worse the drought, the harder we should work" to increase grain output 40 per cent above the figure for 1958, the best year before the cultural revolution. it was able to sell the state 20 per cent more than planned.

as the drought continued to this spring, the struggle between the two roads and two lines became acute, putting the county to a severe test. some people were thrown off their balance, saying: "we can't solve the problem. we must depend on the state for grain this year." some people even went so far as saying: "we've moved much too fast in learning from tachai".

the county party committee led the people in deepening the criticism of revisionism and capitalism and doing away with timidity, encouraging the people by recalling the achievements of the tachai brigade in 1963 in overcoming rare floods and those of the entire county in defeating drought in 1972. every production team became a centre for revolutionary criticism.

chen yung-kuei, secretary of the county party committee, took all members of the standing committee to production teams and peasants' homes. wherever they went they asked: "shall we go each as he pleases or shall we unite as one and persist in following the tachai road? shall we sit and wait for rain or state aid or shall we continue our struggle to combat the drought by our collective strength? have we gone much too fast in learning from tachai?" their visit covered half of the 400 production

brigades of the 20 people's communes. the people told them: "who says we've gone too fast in learning from tachai? we've just begun." "how can hsiyang change the contours of the land without the momentum of an army a million strong? whatever the drought, our determination to follow the socialist road and learn from tachai will never change."

at a county party committee meeting, comrade chen yung-kuei said: "the problem isn't that we're struck by natural disasters. what really matters is when our thinking gets stuck."

during a debate at the yehtou people's commune, which centred on the question "whether or not to continue the tachai road when facing a big drought", cadres and commune members renewed their criticism of the revisionist line that made them suffer a great deal.

members of the commune's tungyehtou brigade recalled what the revisionist line had brought them during a big flood in 1963. when the flood hit, the people were bound hand and foot by this line and beat a retreat instead of rising to the challenge. eighty houses and over 26 hectares of good farmland were washed away. they had to move to a small valley where they lived in make-shift caves and tilled the hillsides. the people said: "we suffered enough from the revisionist line. now we're ready to fight anyone who tries to make us backslide."

in the chuehming brigade, some cadres rounded up some people to do illegal side-line production. the poor and lower-middle peasants commented: "what means is this to tide over the crisis? it is a capitalist road, a road we'll never take."

the deeper the criticism went, the wider their horizon became. the 200,000 people of the county finally said with one voice: "keep firmly to the tachai road and fight for socialism." numerous proposals reached the party organizations, requesting them to lead the people in turning the difficulties inflicted by the drought into a motive force for bigger victories.

the drought galvanized the people into building water conservancy projects to irrigate all the farmland. the county since may last year has built 140 reservoirs, 100-underground water detention projects, 200 water lifting stations, a number of wells, ponds and 250 kilometres of water channels and 300 kilometres of water pipes. mostly built by the communes and brigades, these projects brought the county's irrigated fields from 700 hectares to 4,500 hectares, ten times as much as before the cultural revolution. the peasants said: "but for our determined efforts to carry water to water the seeds, nothing would have been successful, even though rain had fallen in june; and without these new projects, we would have

been unable to beat the drought in july and august." chen yung-kuei said: "now we can see that it was better for hsiyang county to have had this severe drought for two years than not to have. drought is a good thing as well as a bad thing. it put the people on their mettle and educated them. it forced us to speed up our water conservation projects that will bring happiness for many years to come."

the new victory helped the people emancipate their minds and enabled them to see their own strength, because many impossible things have become possible and many unimaginable things are now reality.

at present an unprecedented winter campaign to build water conservation projects is under way throughout hsiyang county, with every commune and brigade taking part. more than 200 projects had started even before the autumn harvest was over.

COTTON OUTPUT

China's Cotton Output Hits All-Time High

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1973)

china's 1973 cotton output was 20 per cent higher than in 1972, topping all previous records, though there was practically no expansion of cotton acreage. the state cotton purchase quotas were overfulfilled by the end of november.

output in honan, shantung and shensi provinces, major cotton producers in northern china, each went up by some 50,000 tons. total output in the chingchou administrative region, leading cotton producer in central china's hupeh province, was 65,000 tons higher than in 1972. output in many low-yield regions also increased by big margins.

kiangsu province, leading cotton producer in southern china, beat the unit yield target set in the national programme for agricultural development. throughout china, over 130 counties, twice as many as in 1972, hit the unit yield target set in the programme. ten rural counties in the shanghai area harvested 0.94 tons of ginned cotton per hectare on some 93,000

hectares. nanhui county had a record yield of 1.23 tons per hectare.

china made great strides in cotton production this year because party committees at all levels led the masses in deepening the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and carry out the policy "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development".

some cotton producing areas in southern china were hit by waterlogging and other natural adversities and those in northern china by drought during the cotton growing period. large numbers of cadres went among the peasants and led them in combating the disasters.

FUKIEN FRONT

PLA Units on Fukien Front to Suspend Shelling During New Year Holidays

(NCNA-English Fukien Front, Dec. 30, 1973)

a spokesman of the headquarters of the chinese people's liberation army units on the fukien front announced today:

to enable the chinese compatriots and the officers and men of the kuomintang forces on the greater and lesser quemoys, tatan and erhtan and other islands to enjoy new year holidays together with the people of the whole country, the chinese people's liberation army has been ordered to suspend shelling on december 31, 1973 and january 1, 1974 as an expression of solicitude.

TABLE TENNIS

ITTF Examination in Peking for International Umpires

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1973)

entrusted by the international table tennis federation, the table tennis association of the people's republic of china today conducted an examination here for international table tennis umpires.

in order to raise the standard of umpires, the i.t.t.f. requests its member associations to conduct examinations for umpires. the questions are issued by the i.t.t.f. and the papers will be mailed to it for appraisal. the practice is in accordance with i.t.t.f. regulations. the applicants with good results will be accredited by the i.t.t.f. as umpires for international competitions.

eleven chinese official umpires -- three of them are women -- took the examination today.

the examiners were chen hsien, president, chang chun-han and liang cho-hui, vice-presidents, of the chinese table tennis associations.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND EGYPT

Egypt-China Friendship Association Holds Tea Party

(NCNA-English Cairo, Dec. 29, 1973)

egyptian vice-president hussein el shafei attended a tea party given by the egypt-china friendship association here this evening.

lieutenant general ahmed kamel al badri, minister of military production, major general gamal sedky, assistant to the minister of war, and chairman ibrahim tahawy and other leading members of the egypt-china friendship association were present at the party.

ambassador chai tse-min and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

chai tse-min presented a colour documentary film, "chairman mao meets egyptian vice-president hussein el shafei", to the egyptian vice-president.

the party proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Table Tennis Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 29, 1973)

the french table tennis delegation, having wound up its friendly visit in china, left kwangchow for home today.

the delegation with jean mercier as leader and jean devys as deputy leader toured peking, shanghai and this south china city during its fortnight-long stay in china. the french table tennis players had friendly matches with the chinese team, the shanghai team and the kwangtung team, joined their chinese counterparts in training sessions and shared experience with them.

jean lenglais, technical adviser to the french ministry of youth and sports, who came with the delegation to discuss sports exchanges between france and china, left for home from shanghai earlier.

in their farewell matches yesterday evening, the french side went down to the kwangtung women's team 3:5 and lost to the kwangtung men's team 4:5. the men's team matches were fought out by narrow margines, and both sides produced excellent performances, drawing tremendous applause from the spectators.

the french team showed top form in a series played in peking when it beat the chinese men's team 5:4. jacques secretin, men's doubles semi-finalist at the world championships earlier this year, edged out all the three players fielded by the chinese team -- reigning world singles champion hsi en-ting, national singles champion li chen-shih and wang wen-jung.

during their stay in kwangchow, the french guests visited a ceramics factory, a rural people's commune and places of scenic beauty and historical interest. yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and liang li-chen, a leading member of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, were present to watch the matches yesterday evening. the french players were guests of honour at a banquet given by the kwangtung branch of the chinese table tennis association.

CHINA AND HONGKONG

President of Hongkong Amateur Sports Federation Concludes Visit to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1973)

mr. a. de o. sales, president of the hongkong amateur sports federation and the olympic committee of hongkong, and mrs. sales concluded their visit to peking and left here by air today for a tour of nanking and other cities on their way back to hongkong.

wang meng, minister of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, met and feted the hongkong guests

on december 25. the all-china sports federation gave a banquet in honour of the hongkong visitors on december 24. present were li meng-hua and tung shou-yi, both vice-presidents of the acsf.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with the members of the japanese friendship delegation from various circles of tokai city. leader of the delegation is ryosaku watanabe, deputy leaders are moto terao, shonosuke kato and zenkichi inui, and its secretary-general is takeshi amioka.

the delegation arrived here on december 26. during their stay in peking, the japanese friends visited a school, a rural people's commune and scenic spots and historical sites. they will visit southern china starting december 31 before leaving for home.

Hao Chung-shih Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 30, 1973)

hao chung-shih, acting president of the chinese society of agronomy, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the friendship delegation of the japan-china agricultural and peasant exchange association. leader of the delegation is takuro shimada, and deputy leader, akiyoshi hiramoto and secretary-general, taketsugu okawa.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday and will leave here on january 2nd for a visit to other parts of china before going home.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Opens in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 28, 1973)

an exhibition of unearthed relics of the people's republic of china opened in the art museum here today.

the exhibition is organized by the council of socialist culture and education of romania.

among the over 200 people present at the opening ceremony were d. popescu, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, secretary of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the council of socialist culture and education; stoica chivu, chairman of the central auditing commission of the r.c.p. and of the romanian-chinese friendship association; m. gheorghiu, member of the r.c.p. central committee and rector of the socio-political academy; cornel pacoste, vice-minister of foreign affairs; leading members of departments and mass organisations and people from all walks of life.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and diplomatic envoys of some countries were also present.

dumitru ghise, vice-chairman of the council of socialist culture and education of romania, and chinese ambassador li ting-chuan delivered speeches at the ceremony.

after the ceremony, comrade popescu and other romanian leading comrades, accompanied by li ting-chuan, visited the exhibition.

on display are 221 unearthed relics covering the period from the fifth century b.c. to the 17th century a.d. many were important relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution, such as relics from a 2,100-year-old tomb excavated and the jade suit threaded with silver wire.

the visitors warmly welcome the exhibition which will last two months.

CHINA AND US

Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Chinese-American Professor and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and gave a dinner here this afternoon in honour of chieh chien chang, chinese-american professor of aerospace and atmospheric sciences, and his wife than chie chang.

kuo mo-jo had a friendly conversation with them and thanked professor chieh chien chang for his scientific research in china.

among the leading members of departments concerned and scientists present were chien hsueh-sen, yu wen, yu li-chun and chiang ying.

professor chieh chien chang and his wife arrived in peking last august and will soon go back to america.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Upper Volta Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 29, 1973)

upper volta prime minister gerard kango ouedraogo received hsieh pang-chih, first ambassador of the people's republic of china, on december 27 and had a warm and friendly conversation with him, according to a report from ouagadougou.

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STRUGGLES BETWEEN THOSE FOR AND AGAINST CONFUCIUS

Several Struggles between Those Opposing Confucius and Those Honoring Confucius in Modern China

by

Chung Chin-shih (钟晋矢) of Peking Normal College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 31, 1973)

Confucius was a reactionary thinker representing the interests of the slave-owning class on the decline, and his counter-revolutionary restoration thinking subsequently became the spiritual prop of the reactionary ruling classes of all ages. For more than 2,000 years and especially in modern times, the struggle between those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius had all along been most violent. In their struggle against imperialism and feudalism, the Chinese people criticized and repudiated the reactionary thought of Confucius. But the representative figures of the landlord-comprador class tried their utmost to advocate the Confucius-honoring and "back to the ancients" trend of thought for the purpose of opposing the revolution and staging a comeback. An understanding of the history and experience of the struggles between those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius in modern times is of great realistic significance to the class struggle which we are carrying out today in the ideological sphere to bare and criticize the essence of the reactionaries who honor Confucius.

I

The great T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution was the first upsurge of modern democratic revolution in China. During the period of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, around the political struggle for toppling or upholding the political power based on the feudal absolute monarchy of the Manchu Dynasty, there emerged on the cultural and ideological front a most violent struggle between those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius.

Chairman Mao pointed out that in the feudal society, "these four authorities--political, clan, religious and masculine--are the embodiment of the whole feudal-patriarchal system and ideology, and are the four thick ropes binding the Chinese people, particularly the peasants." ("Report on an Investigation of the Peasant Movement in Hunan") Confucius was the defender of these four thick "ropes." Therefore, for the sake of toppling the landlord class and its reactionary political power and establishing the revolutionary political power of the peasants, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan, the revolutionary leader of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, first criticized and repudiated Confucius--the "sage" long honored and worshipped by the landlord class and the loyal guardian angel of the interests of the exploiting classes--in the ideological sphere. He also put forward, through the practice of struggle, a complete set of views based on political equality, economic equality, equality between men and women and social equality for use as spiritual weapon to hit at feudal absolutism.

In 1843, for the purpose of shattering the authority of the "ways of the sages" upheld by the reactionary ruling class, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan gave play to the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide. He resolutely smashed the tablet of Confucius--who was honored and worshipped by the ruling class as "the ancient teacher and the greatest sage of great accomplishment"--in the village school. He thus openly challenged the feudal ideological authority which had for more than 2,000 years been regarded as sacred and inviolable, exhibited the revolutionary spirit of making a rupture with the old system and the old tradition, and courageously took the first step in the revolution. After the Chint'ien Uprising in 1851, in the course of leading the T'ai-p'ing army to march forward in victory, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan held aloft the "anti-Confucius" banner and "destroyed and burned down all the idols and Confucian temples" worshipped by the landlord class. As a result, in all Confucian temples, "nothing was left of the likeness of the sage and the wooden idols at the two wings....The idols in all temples either had their eyes gouged out or severed limbs, or were decapitated, and none of them was left intact." ("Modern Historical Data of Shantung" Part I) The authority of the ways of gods and sages that obstructed the revolution and served feudal absolutism was thus swept away, and the broad peasant masses were mobilized to participate in the revolutionary war.

From then on, in the wake of the development of the revolution, the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo made public Hung Hsiu-ch'uan's "strange dream of the paradise" and used the form of myth to wage merciless struggle against Confucius, the idol of feudalism, in the name of the revolutionary authority of "Almighty God." Hung Hsiu-ch'uan declared that Confucius was a "devil" and he hit the nail on the head pointing out: All kinds of sins arising in the feudal world were "always traced to the numerous mistakes and errors in the books used by Confucius to teach people." Confucius' "teachings gave people muddled ideas" and "made bad people" of them. Therefore, "Almighty God was very angry and ordered the angel to flog him." ("T'ai-p'ing T'ien-jih") Confucius "felt ashamed and pleaded guilty." ("The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo Uprising") He felt on his knees and "pleaded for mercy again and again." ("T'ai-p'ing T'ien-jih") Finally, "he was sentenced to work in a vegetable garden." ("Chin-ling Sheng-nan Chi-lüeh") It is not difficult to see that such trial of Confucius was actually a class struggle waged by the peasant class against the landlord

class and expressed the hate of the peasants as the oppressed class for the ways of Confucius and Mencius. The sentencing of Confucius to work in a vegetable garden was the working people's most effective criticism of the philosophy of the exploiting classes--"those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" as publicized by Confucius and Mencius.

In 1853, after the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo selected T'ienching (i.e., Nanking) as its capital, for the purpose of eliminating the pernicious influence of the ways of Confucius and Mencius, Hung Hsiu-ch'uan proclaimed that all classics by Confucius, Mencius and other Confucian scholars were "undesirable books and heresies" that "should be burned and might not be bought or sold, kept or read. All offenders will be punished." ("On Imperial Decress Promulgated under the Imperial Seal") He also proclaimed the decision on banning the reading of classics pending their revision: "All undesirable books...must wait for revision, and it is not permissible to read them until after the promulgation of their revised versions." He also set up a book revision office "to weed out all deceitful talks, weird and undesirable sayings and heresies." ("T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo," Vol. III) All this showed that the official dominant thought of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo was to criticize and negate the feudal obligations and teachings represented by the Confucian school.

Mopped up by the storm of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, Confucius who had for more than 2,000 years been honored and worshipped by the ruling classes as the "great sage" had his dignity in the dust among the peasant masses. The armymen and civilians of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo "described Confucius as the illogical scholar and his Analects as having not a single merit." ("Tiger's Mouth Diary") Some people used the books by Confucius and Mencius "to cauterize mosquitoes and make tea and even as toilet paper." ("T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo," Vol. III) They were really worthless and discarded as something of little value.

The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution was the peak of peasants' wars in China over the course of more than 2,000 years and was at the same time also the prelude to modern democratic revolution. The peasants were the main forces of democratic revolution, and they formed the greatest revolutionary democratic force after the proletariat, the most thoroughgoing revolutionary democratic force. Consequently, their anti-Confucius movement could not but possess the historical characteristics of unprecedented violence and impressive display of power. In the long feudal society, the overthrow of Confucius was fundamentally something unthinkable in the eyes of the landlord class and the intellectuals. Some advanced elements of the landlord class could at best "question Confucius" (Wang Chung) or oppose "taking what Confucius considered to be right and wrong as right and wrong" (Li Chih). However, the revolutionary peasants dared to break away from the net of feudal tradition and declare war on "sage" Confucius. This was a prominent event in Chinese history. Hung Hsiu-ch'uan was the revolutionary vanguard that toppled this feudal idol. His criticism of the reactionary Confucian teachings was an impressive start of the anti-Confucius struggle in the modern history of China.

The criticism of Confucius by the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution dealt a telling blow at the feudal dogma that had spiritually enslaved the Chinese people for several thousand years, and greatly rocked the theoretical foundation of feudal absolute monarchy. It closely served and gave great impetus to the struggle against the reactionary rule of the Manchu Dynasty on the political front. Consequently, the reactionary feudal rulers with Tseng Kuo-fan as their representative mortally feared and bitterly hated it. As Tseng Kuo-fan launched a counter-revolutionary military campaign for the "encirclement and suppression" of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, he also launched at the same time a counter-revolutionary cultural "encirclement and suppression" campaign. In 1854, he issued his notorious "summons to arms for quelling the bandits of Kwangtung" and viciously attacked the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo for undermining the "Confucian classics," thus "sweeping away at one stroke propriety and justice, the principles of human relationships, the Book of Odes and the Book of History, laws and institutions that have prevailed in China for several thousand years." He cried in alarm and lamented sorrowfully as though he had lost his parents, "This is not only a misfortune to our Manchu Dynasty but also a rare misfortune since the founding of the Confucian obligations and teachings that would make our Confucius and Mencius weep bitterly in the Hades." He tried his utmost to incite all landlord elements and followers of Confucius and Mencius to muster under his faith-defending black banner to oppose the revolution and rescue the landlord class from its doom. These counter-revolutionary yells made by Tseng Kuo-fan served precisely to show that the revolutionary people of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo were the heroic fighters against the ways of Confucius and Mencius in Chinese history, and that the idea of "equality" and "equalization" for the peasant class advocated by Hung Hsiu-ch'uan and the ways of Confucius and Mencius excluded each other like fire and water.

In this way, with the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in one hand and the butcher's knife in another, Tseng Kuo-fan, the vanguard against the peasants' revolutionary movement, practiced the sanguinary suppression of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo uprising with the assistance of foreign aggressors. He frenziedly counter-attacked the peasant class. Under his counter-revolutionary butcher's knife, "corpses piled up by the side of the Ch'inhuai River." (Tseng Kuo-fan's "The Recapture of Nanking and the Complete Annihilation of All Atrocious Bandits") However, the high merit and great achievements of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo's anti-Confucius struggle in history and its far-reaching influence among the people are forever indelible.

II

During the 1911 Revolution, the struggle against and for Confucius between the bourgeois revolutionaries on the one hand and the feudal forces and the bourgeois royalists on the other was carried out around the fundamental question of whether to overthrow or uphold the feudal absolute monarchy of the Manchu Dynasty and whether to favor or oppose the establishment of a bourgeois republic.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, there arose the bourgeois democratic revolutionary movement led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The feudal rulers of the Manchu Dynasty hurriedly approached the ghost

of Confucius for assistance. In an "imperial decree" promulgated in April 1906, "loyalty to the sovereign and honoring of Confucius" was defined as the object and purpose of education in the whole country, and it was decreed that the "orthodox teachings" of the Confucian school should be used to resist the propagation of bourgeois democracy. The serfs promptly responded to the call of their masters. The royalist leaders and feudalist advocates such as Liang Ch'i-ch'ao vociferously eulogized "Confucius for cherishing truth." They declared that the doctrines of Confucius represented absolute truth and said that "Confucian teachings are all-pervading in the world like the sun and the moon and forever could not be destroyed." They also frenziedly cried that it was necessary to "challenge the 400 million people" "cherish Confucius" and "be loyal to Confucianism." ("On Defending the Faith, Not Honoring Confucius") Their purpose was obviously a vain attempt to resist the bourgeois revolutionary movement and to rescue the tottering reactionary rule of the Manchu Dynasty. Liang Ch'i-ch'ao and his like thus became the dangerous enemies on the ideological and cultural front during the period of surging revolution, and the trend of thought to honor Confucius and restore the old order became an obstacle to the forward march of the bourgeois revolution. Without criticizing these reactionary fallacies and toppling this feudal idol of Confucius, there was no way to bring about the forward development of the revolution. For the purpose of realizing their political platform of forming a bourgeois republic, the bourgeois revolutionaries represented by Dr. Sun Yat-sen used the democratic theory of the bourgeois revolutionary period of the West as the weapon on the cultural and ideological front to criticize and repudiate Confucius and Confucian thought.

Bourgeois revolutionary Chang T'ai-yen first flew the "anti-Confucius" banner on the cultural and ideological front. He pointed out that it was entirely for the purpose of "upholding their rule and hoodwinking the people" that the rulers of the Manchu Dynasty "honored Confucius and followed Confucian teachings." ("Refuting K'ang Yu-wei's Letter on Revolution") Consequently, in order to oppose the feudal rule of the Manchu Dynasty, it was necessary to oppose the rule of Confucian thought. He therefore declared, "Confucianism definitely cannot be adopted." ("Collected Speeches") Under his leadership and influence, some bourgeois revolutionaries rose one after another to criticize Confucius. They pointed out that as Confucius "taught people to rely on the emperor," "he was one very fond of relying on the emperor." ("Letter Reflecting the Views of the People") "Therefore, those merciless autocrats and public enemies were very fond of him; they instructed the common people to honor and respect him and called him the 'greatest sage'." They shouted at the top of their voice, "The words and deeds of the sages and virtuous men could not be followed," otherwise "we would get hurt and our country would go to ruin." ("Emulating the Ancients") They thus exposed that Confucius was the supreme master urging "loyalty to the sovereign," the favorite of the merciless autocrats and public enemies, and the tool for benumbing and enslaving the people. They submitted that in order to completely overthrow feudal absolute monarchy, it was necessary to topple Confucius and criticize and repudiate the doctrines of Confucius. This directly negated feudal thought with the bourgeois democratic thought, launched a frontal and open attack against the supreme master of the Confucian school--Confucius, bared the reactionary essence of the royalists and smashed their criminal plot

in honoring Confucius, and gave impetus to the development of the revolutionary struggle.

The 1911 Revolution toppled the Manchu Dynasty, brought an end to monarchy and set up the Nanking Provisional Revolutionary Government which was by nature a bourgeois republic. The bourgeois revolutionary adopted through their government certain measures for "abolishing Confucianism," thus pushing the anti-Confucius struggle forward. For example, the old institutions of learning were converted into modern schools and the tablets of "Confucius, the ancient teacher and greatest sage of great accomplishment" were removed. The "study of classics" was abolished, and the battlefront for propagating Confucian thought in universities was reduced. Land and properties owned by schools were confiscated by the government. These measures hit further the royalist forces honoring Confucius. K'ang Yu-wei cried in alarm, "Since the founding of the republic, the offer of sacrifices to all gods has been abolished, reports have not been made to Almighty God, the offer of spring and autumn sacrifices to Confucius has been suspended, the Altar of Heaven has been overgrown with weeds and the Confucian temples have been left to thorns and brambles....Such a great change has never been heard before in China over the past several thousand years." (See "Minkuo Ching-shih Wen-p'ien") The mournful cries of the royalist clowns were precisely the songs of triumph to the revolutionary partisans.

During the period of the 1911 Revolution, although the bourgeois revolutionaries had universally attacked the feudal ideology that held sway for more than 2,000 years, they were unable to destroy thoroughly the ideological positions of feudalism. Although they had attacked Confucian thought, yet because they were afraid of and alienated from the masses, the attackers were limited to a few, and the majority still dared not tackle the issue in real earnest. Ch'en T'ien-hua, for example, was of the opinion that "if it is said that religion is indispenable, then we would rather worship as usual Confucianism." ("Suicide Note") This showed that the feebleness of the Chinese bourgeoisie in the ideological field was greater than its feebleness in the political field. If it were said that the success of the ideological struggle was one of the important factors that led to the launching of the 1911 Revolution, then the lack of thoroughness in this struggle also led to the rapid failure of the 1911 Revolution. History has testified that although the bourgeois thought of the West had played a progressive role in the struggle against the feudal ideology in China, the former was still unable to thoroughly overcome the latter and save China.

III

During the period of reactionary rule under the Peiyang warlords, a more violent struggle between those for and against Confucius was waged by the Chinese people against the imperialists and their lackeys--the feudal warlords--around the center of the political struggle: to oppose or support the restoration of feudal monarchy, to oppose or uphold the rule of the warlords and bureaucrats of the landlord class.

After Yüan Shih-k'ai, the great brigand who usurped state power, assumed control, he at once launched on the cultural and ideological front a frenzied

counter-attack against the anti-Confucius struggle of the bourgeois revolutionaries. In October 1913, he concocted the "Draft Constitution" which stipulated that "national education should take the ways of Confucius as the cardinal principles for self-cultivation." In 1914, the reactionary government under Yüan Shih-k'ai promulgated the "General Program of Education" which stipulated that "all schools should honor and worship the ancient sages and men of virtue, learn from and emulate them, and honor Confucius and Mencius." In December in the same year, Yüan Shih-k'ai staged with fanfare the farce of "offering sacrifices to Heaven and Confucius." He raised the hue and cry that "Confucianism to China is more important than air to mankind," and dreamt of picking up Confucius as the "brickbat" to "enthrone" himself as "Emperor Hunghsien."

The restoration activities of Yüan Shih-k'ai to honor Confucius were energetically supported by imperialism. American imperialist element Ting I-hua (丁义华) attacked the "abolition of Confucius" by the Nanking Provisional Revolutionary Government as "banning without reserve the ancient teacher and greatest sage who had reigned supreme for several thousand years in China like the superstitious temples and shrines....The scholars of the time all felt very bitter about this, but awed by the government, they dared not speak up although they were very angry." Kai Sha-ling (盖沙令) who had come to China also made a vicious attack saying that "the most dangerous thing today" was that the revolutionary partisans "recklessly learned from the West" and "abolished" "Confucianism." He also went everywhere to enlist support for his view saying: "Confucianism is the sole root of China. Besides Confucianism, what else can the new life of the state depend on?" ("The New Life of China Lies in Confucianism") British imperialist Johnston published in February 1913 "A Proposal on Uniting China and the Countries of the West To Preserve the Unique Cultural Features of a Nation and Promote Spiritual Civilization." He openly advocated that "the preservation of the unique cultural features of a nation is something which China must urgently promote today." He also said, "It is better to incorporate Confucianism into the Constitution." (See Tung-fang Tsa-chih) The imperialists of other countries were so enthusiastic in advocating the trend of thought to honor Confucius and restore the old order because they felt that dependence on "guns" and "the dawn of Christianity" alone could not subjugate the Chinese people, and that it was necessary to make use of this native opiate of Confucianism to benumb the Chinese people and smother their spirit of resistance so as to insure the lengthy and peaceful reign of their semi-colonial, semi-feudal rule in China. This was precisely what Chairman Mao had pointed out, "Imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture are devoted brothers and have formed a reactionary alliance against China's new culture. This kind of reactionary culture serves the imperialists and the feudal class." ("On New Democracy")

In the face of the adverse current whipped up by the reactionaries to honor Confucius and restore the old order, although the bourgeois revolutionaries did put up a struggle, yet the struggle was not waged with thoroughness, and they finally lowered their banners, muffled their drums and beat a retreat. For example, Chang T'ai-yen had been a staunch fighter against Confucianism, but later he publicized nationalism and finally brought out Confucius. He said, "Without Confucius in the world to pass on the charter and revive learning, the nation would sink into a barbarous state with no hope of recovery and the people

would become lowly and inferior and could not rise again." He also lauded Confucius as a "great sage" coming to "the rescue of the nation and the people." ("Refuting the Suggestion To Establish Confucianism") Following the failure of the old democratic revolution, there was obvious retrogression in Chang T'ai-yen's thought, and he finally took to the road of "honoring Confucius and reading classics." After fighting a few rounds of battle, he finally capitulated to Confucius "the Sage." Therefore, Chairman Mao said, "The old bourgeois-democratic culture became enervated and decayed in the era of imperialism, and its failure was inevitable." ("On New Democracy")

IV

Due to the further development of the national capitalist economy and the new political forces in China during the period of the First World War as well as the impact of the October Socialist Revolution, a new revolutionary movement was in the making. Spurred by the revolutionary situation, a section of radical revolutionary democrats launched a new attack on reactionary culture, and beginning in 1915, there was whipped up a new cultural movement that was more violent and influential than the 1911 Revolution. The spearhead of struggle was mainly directed at the decadent and reactionary feudal culture and especially at the citadel of feudal culture--the Confucian school. Confucius--the "sage" of the reactionary ruling class--was never before so violently criticized. The radical revolutionary democrats openly pointed out that Confucius was the idol used by the feudal forces to uphold their feudal system of absolute rule. Consequently, the criticism of Confucius was not merely the criticism of Confucius himself but also the criticism of the whole feudal system of absolute rule.

In this struggle, Lu Hsün, the leading fighter of the Chinese cultural revolution, charged at the head. He saw "the dawn of a new era" from the October Revolution, and used his pungent pen to sharply bare the reactionary essence of the old concepts of propriety and the virtues of the forefathers publicized by Confucius and his disciples. In his "My View of Integrity and Virtue," "Diary of a Maniac" and other well-known manifestoes denouncing Confucius, he strongly accused and criticized the Confucian school of a string of crimes. Hitting the nail on the head, he pointed out that there were hidden behind feudal "benevolence, righteousness and moral principles" the two words "man-eating," and that the history of feudal rule in the past few thousand years was the history of "man-eating." He strongly and sharply pointed out, "I curse the cannibals," and "in future, cannibals will not be tolerated in the world." He called on the people to rise and overthrow the thoroughly wicked old society which was "a picture of pitch darkness with no dividing line drawn between day and night." This was Lu Hsün's sharp exposure and merciless criticism of the ways of Confucius and Mencius. Lu Hsün was worthy to be called the outstanding representative of this struggle against the honoring of Confucius and restoration, the great and heroic standard-bearer of the Chinese great cultural revolution.

Prior to the May 4 Movement, the new cultural movement had hit a heavy blow at the feudal way of thinking for honoring Confucius and restoration. It ushered in a new democratic awakening among the Chinese people and prepared ideological conditions for the propagation of Marxism-Leninism in China.

The great May 4 Movement, holding high the revolutionary banner of thoroughly opposing imperialism and feudalism, ushered in the historical period of new democratic revolution led by the proletariat of China. The new cultural movement of May 4 put forward a brand-new revolutionary slogan, "Down with the Confucian School." As the movement gained depth, this slogan was turned into the revolutionary slogan of the masses. This was a new leap in the history of Chinese thinking. From then on, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people used this brand-new theoretical weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to launch heroic attacks against the "Confucian school," thus bringing the anti-Confucius struggle to a new stage. "Its influence has been so great and its impact so powerful that it is invincible wherever it goes. The numbers it has rallied behind it have no parallel in Chinese history." ("On New Democracy") Pounded by so violent a revolutionary storm, Confucius who for more than 2,000 years had all along been looked upon as the "absolute authority" in feudal society had his dignity in the dust.

The history of the struggle between those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius in modern times has shown that all reactionaries belong to the faction honoring Confucius and all factions opposed to Confucius are revolutionaries. The struggle between those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius has all along been a life-and-death class struggle between the revolutionaries and the counter-revolutionaries, between those for and against restoration. The center of the struggle revolves at all times around the question of political power. Swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao tried their utmost to eulogize Confucius because they imitated Tseng Kuo-fan, Yüan Shih-k'ai and Chiang Kai-shek, their predecessors, in honoring Confucius and in using him as a "brickbat to knock at the door." They utilized the reactionary thought of Confucius to tamper with and replace Marxism, in a vain attempt to fundamentally change the basic line of the Party, topple the proletarian dictatorship, and restore the fascist dictatorship of the landlord, comprador and bourgeois classes.

The struggle between those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius has gone on for more than 2,000 years. It is still going on violently today and will go on for a long time to come. The trend of thought for honoring Confucius and restoring the old order is always linked together with the most reactionary forces. Its essence is to turn back the wheel of history and bring about restoration. Anyone who wants to restore capitalism in China necessarily has to fly once again the tattered banner of honoring Confucius and restoring the old order. Therefore, to criticize thoroughly the trend of thought for honoring Confucius and restoring the old order is a long-term task for carrying out socialist revolution in the realm of the superstructure. We must persevere in the struggle against Confucius which is a protracted war.

The history of the struggle between those opposing Confucius and those honoring Confucius in modern times has demonstrated that due to the limitations of class and history, neither the idea of equality of the peasant class nor the bourgeois idea of democracy can thoroughly overcome the ways of Confucius and Mencius, and that only the proletariat can make the most thorough rupture with the traditional ideas and use this brand-new theoretical weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to criticize the trend of thought

for honoring Confucius and restoring the old order. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, let us mobilize the broad masses of the people and carry the great struggle for the "overthrow of the Confucian school" through to the end in the realm of the superstructure!

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO

A Decadent Soul and a Vicious Intention

- criticism of Lin Piao's "theory that minor principles do not matter"

by

Liu Wen-chang (刘文章) of a certain unit
of the People's Liberation Army

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 17, 1973)

The bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao had for a long time vociferously advocated the ridiculous statement that "minor principles do not matter" and described the bourgeois corrupt practice of pleasure-seeking as a "minor principle" in life unrelated to the question of politics. He attacked our revolutionary ranks with this sugar-coated bullet in a vain attempt to make a breach in our life and disarm us politically. We must thoroughly expose and criticize this fallacy of Lin Piao and the vicious intention embodied in it.

In the entire historical period of socialism, class struggle will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become very acute. In order to recapture their lost "paradise," the overthrown class enemy always uses the two counter-revolutionary tactics of subvertion by force and "peaceful evolution" to attack the proletariat. Enemies at home and abroad all understand that the easiest way to capture a fortress is from within and that the dictatorship of the proletariat could be toppled much better by the bourgeois agents who have sneaked into the Party than for the landlords and capitalists to come to the fore themselves. Traitor Lin Piao was the agent of the bourgeoisie, imperialism, revisionism and counter-revolution in our Party. The so-called "theory that minor principles do not matter" concocted by him is the most atrocious counter-revolutionary strategem of "peaceful evolution" and is a poisonous arrow that meets the need of the bourgeoisie for attacking the proletariat. It merits our vigilance.

Lin Piao and swindlers of his like were rotten revisionist elements who had become totally bourgeois ideologically, politically and in their style of living. His sworn confederates were lordly, luxurious loose, idle and politically decadent fellows with dirty souls. Lin Piao deliberately described the question of life as a "minor principle" distinctly different from the question of politics and he tried his utmost to give a green light to the corrupt bourgeois practice of pleasure-seeking in a vain attempt to cover up his rotten, stinking and ugly soul and shield his company of rascals who carried out counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities in the dark corners and dared not face the sunlight. Meanwhile he also defended his criminal deeds of using the bourgeois style of living to recruit deserters and turncoats, to form factions for selfish ends and to launch counter-revolutionary conspiratorial activities. In order to promote the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, swindlers like Lin

Piao launched attacks against the proletariat by adopting the contemptible means of sending out invitations, giving presents, offering people official positions, granting wishes, eating and drinking, boasting and flattery. They brought the decadent and filthy weid wind and evil practice of the exploiting classes into our Party in a vain attempt to drive a wedge with these "minor principles," corrupt the cadres of our Party and lure them into "neglecting minor principles," seeking special treatment, going after fame and gain, coveting for official positions and emoluments, and degenerating to become revisionists and their tools for restoring capitalism.

We must therefore clearly understand that the so-called "theory of minor principles do not matter" advocated by swindlers like Lin Piao in fact serves their criminal aim of capitalist restoration. "The theory of minor principles do not matter" is itself a sugar-coated bullet. Anyone hit by this sugar-coated bullet will be contaminated by the ideology and style of work of the privileged class and will pursue the decadent bourgeois way of life. That will inevitably lead to political degeneration. On the eve of nationwide victory, Chairman Mao repeatedly enjoined us, "There may be some Communists, who were not conquered by enemies with guns and were worthy of the name of heroes for standing up to these enemies, but who cannot withstand sugar-coated bullets; they will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must guard against such a situation." We must firmly bear in mind this teaching of Chairman Mao.

"In class society everybody lives as a member of a particular class, and every kind of thinking, without exception, is stamped with the brand of a class." In class society, there are in fact no and there cannot be "minor principles" having nothing to do with the question of politics. The style of life reflects a person's attitude toward life and his aim in life and is bound to be dominated by the life outlook of a certain class. According to the fallacy of swindlers like Lin Piao, a person can still remain proletarian in politics even though he leads a bourgeois life. This is purely the Dühring-type of "delirious talk" and fundamentally does not exist in actual life. A person who leads a corrupt and degenerated life is bound to be unclean politically. Degeneration in life will inevitably lead to degeneration in politics. The question of life and the question of politics manifest a dialectical unity. They are closely related and do not exist in isolation. What is more, the "theory that minor principles do not matter" advocated by swindlers like Lin Piao propagates the decadent bourgeois outlook on life which gives top priority to pleasure-seeking and is totally incompatible with the class nature and lofty moral concepts of the proletariat. The proletariat takes the emancipation of the whole mankind as its own historical mission and is resolved to make a most thorough rupture with the system of private ownership and the traditional concepts of all exploiting classes. Their words and deeds are governed by the highest criterion of serving the greatest interests of the broad masses of the people and they do not have any private interests to speak of.

Marx and Engels said in the "Communist Manifesto," "All previous historical movements were movements of minorities or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority." Swindlers like Lin Piao

were the agents of the bourgeois and landlord classes who had sneaked into the Party to serve the interests of the minority. They conspired to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and set up a feudal-fascist dynasty. They rode roughshod over the people and abused their power tyrannically. It was not strange that Lin Piao wildly peddle the "theory that minor principles do not matter," since this only exposed the nature of the exploiting class and his sinister look.

The proletariat must carry through to the end the socialist revolution in the sphere of the superstructure, so as to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent a capitalist restoration, as well as prepare conditions for transition to communism. However, swindlers like Lin Piao tried their utmost to corrupt the cadres of our Party with the decadent thoughts of the exploiting classes so as to make people slacken their vigilance in class struggle in the sphere of life and to create conditions for their restoration of capitalism. This tells us clearly that there is at all times the struggle between bourgeois corruption and the effort of the proletariat to counter such corruption in the sphere of life, and such a struggle represents an important phase of the struggle between the restoration effort of the bourgeoisie and the counter-restoration effort of the proletariat. We must therefore seriously study books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook and embrace the proletarian world outlook. We must constantly guard against corruption by bourgeois ideology and the sugar-coated bullets, consciously maintain and carry forward the excellent tradition of braving hard and bitter struggles and expel the weird wind and evil influence of the bourgeoisie from all spheres so as to insure that our Party and country will never change color.

* * *

NEW YEAR MESSAGE

New Year Message

-- 1974 New Year's Day Editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

following is the full text of the 1974 new year's day editorial by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", which is entitled "new year message":

new year message

1974 new year's day editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily"

the fighting year of 1973 is over and the people of all nationalities in our country are joyously stepping into 1974 with an excellent situation prevailing at home and abroad.

the chinese people have fought in closer unity over the past year under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao. (boldface begins) socialism is everywhere advancing triumphantly (boldface ends). our motherland is thriving.

our party last year held its tenth national congress, a congress of historic significance. the whole party, army and people enthusiastically studied the congress documents and acted in the spirit of the congress. the cadres and the masses conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, deepened the political and theoretical criticism of lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and raised their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism went deeper into the hearts of the people. the workers, peasants, soldiers and revolutionary intellectuals mounted a new attack on the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes. the scene in education was one of revolutionary vigour. inspired by the model revolutionary stage productions, the masses created literary and art works and gave performances on a large scale. new socialist things grew. successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat grew healthily. our party became even more vigorous, the people of all nationalities of our country more united, our army stronger,

and the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country more consolidated.

the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work encouraged the chinese people to work hard with added vigour for the revolution. our socialist economy flourished. total industrial and agricultural output value was more than eight per cent above the 1972 figure. there were good harvests for the twelfth straight year. output of grain, cotton, bast plants, sugar crops and tobacco reached new levels. industrial production rose by a big margin. state production plans were fulfilled or overfulfilled for steel, rolled steel, non-ferrous metals, crude oil, electricity, timber, machinery and other heavy industrial products, for cotton yarn and cloth, chemical fibres and other light industrial goods, and for chemical fertilizer, insecticides, farm machinery and other products directly serving agriculture. new achievements were made in capital construction. transport and communications were expanded. the market was brisk and prices were stable. our economic exchanges with foreign countries continued to grow. the renminbi enjoyed a rising prestige. new advances were reported in science and technology.

the international situation is also excellent. the world is in great disorder. "the wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains." developments on the world scene gave eloquent proof of the validity of chairman mao's scientific theses on the international situation. soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism contended for world hegemony with mounting ferocity in the past year; the entire world was far from tranquil. europe is the strategic focus of their contention. in the attempt to expand their spheres of influence and scramble for the oil of the middle east, the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, confronted each other with daggers drawn during the fourth middle east war. this sharpened basic world contradictions and deepened the great international turbulence. stark reality exploded the myth spread by soviet revisionism about an international "detente". the people of the world became aroused day by day and advanced with big strides in the midst of this turbulence. the vietnamese and lao peoples won important victories in their wars against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the patriotic army and people of cambodia achieved splendid results on the battlefield. the korean people scored new achievements in working for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. the war of resistance of the arab people including the

palestinian people against the israeli aggressors upset the prolonged state of "no war, no peace" created by the superpowers in the middle east, and exerted a positive influence on the struggle of the asian and african peoples against imperialism and hegemonism. the third world has become stronger and more united, playing an ever more significant role in international affairs. imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction are on the decline and riddled with crises. beset with difficulties at home and abroad, u.s. imperialism is having a very hard time. soviet revisionist social-imperialism, "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west," has wild ambitions but lacks strength. stretching out its hands everywhere but running up against the wall in every direction, it has shown its true features more fully. it is discredited all over the world and is becoming more and more isolated.

chairman mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs scored new victories in the past year. the militant unity of the people of china and the proletariat and oppressed people and nations the world over grew steadily. china has diplomatic relations with ninety countries, and her friendly interchanges with various countries were expanded. we have friends all over the world.

(boldface begins) the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything (boldface ends). our victory is a victory for chairman mao's revolutionary line. the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by chairman mao shattered the liu shao-chi and the lin piao bourgeois headquarters, steeled the masses, educated the cadres, promoted the growth of the productive forces and enabled our work in all fields to advance along the correct line. the attacks on the great proletarian cultural revolution by a handful of class enemies at home and abroad served to show that this revolution (boldface begins) is absolutely necessary and most timely (boldface ends). we must consolidate and expand our gains in the cultural revolution.

in this new year we should continue to act in the spirit of the tenth party congress, firmly grasp education in the ideological and political line, and adhere to the three principles: (boldface begins) practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire (boldface ends). we should press forward on the basis of the excellent situation and strive for still greater victories.

it is necessary in the first place to continue to do a good job of deepening the movement to criticize lin piao

and rectify the style of work. lin piao's line was a revisionist line. the party's basic line for the historical period of socialism tells us that the struggle against revisionism is protracted. the struggles our party waged in the past two decades or more against the four anti-party cliques represented by kao kang and jao shu-shih, peng teh-huai, liu shao-chi and lin piao were all struggles against revisionism. criticism of lin piao, of the ultra-rightist nature of his line, is criticism of revisionism. we should make full use of lin piao, a teacher by negative example, to educate the cadres and the masses on combating and preventing revisionism. we should re-study the important instructions chairman mao has given during the great proletarian cultural revolution, draw on the experience of the struggle between the two lines, and take a correct attitude toward the cultural revolution, the masses and ourselves. we should scrupulously distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, continue to implement the party's proletarian policies, unite more than 95 per cent of the masses and the cadres and firmly maintain the orientation for the struggle.

we must read and study conscientiously in the course of criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work. we must persist in studying well the works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works assigned by the party central committee and continue to run the study classes for worker-peasant-soldier cadres well. we should repeatedly study marx's "critique of the gotha programme", lenin's "imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism" and chairman mao's "on the correct handling of contradictions among the people". we should also find time to read some history books and novels. only when we have a good grasp of marxism-leninism can we keep to the correct line, see through appearance to the essence, uphold the marxist-leninist principle of going against the tide, and discern erroneous trends of thought in whatever the form and fight them.

the socialist revolution in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, must be carried on well. the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the political-ideological front is long and tortuous and even very acute at times. keeping to the socialist road and criticizing capitalist tendencies is a long-term task for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. chairman mao points out: "(boldface begins) the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. (boldface ends)" "(boldface begins) there can be no differentiation without contrast. there can be no development without differentiation and struggle

(boldface ends)". we must know how to apply the law of the unity of opposites in guiding the revolution in the superstructure, enthusiastically support the new things that have emerged during the great proletarian cultural revolution, do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation, and carry through to the end the revolution in education, health work, literature and art and other fields. it is necessary to continue criticizing the ideas of worshipping confucius who opposed the legalist school, and in the course of the criticism build up the ranks of marxist theorists. both reactionaries at home and abroad and the ringleaders of the opportunist lines worship confucius. therefore, criticizing confucius is a component part of the criticism of lin piao. we should continue to carry out the party's policy of uniting, educating and remoulding the intellectuals. (boldface begins) we hope that they (our intellectuals) will continue to make progress and that, in the course of work and study, they will gradually acquire the communist world outlook, get a better grasp of marxism-leninism and become integrated with the workers and peasants. we hope they will not stop halfway, or, what is worse, slip back, for there will be no future for them in going backwards. (boldface ends)

nineteen seventyfour is crucial for fulfilment of the fourth five-year plan. we must seize the opportunity to (boldface begins) go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism (boldface ends). we must adhere to chairman mao's principle of (boldface begins) building our country independently and with the initiative in our own hands, through self-reliance, hard struggle, diligence and thrift (boldface ends), and deepen the mass movements (boldface begins) in industry, learn from tacning (boldface ends) and (boldface begins) in agriculture, learn from tachai (boldface ends). thus we will remain invincible. our industry and agriculture have enormous potentialities. our national economy is bound to make still greater advances provided we persist in grasping revolution and promoting production, have faith in the masses, rely on them and care for them, correctly handle contradictions among the people and bring the initiative of the masses into full play. we should make outstanding achievements in all fields of work to greet the fourth national people's congress.

the party's centralized leadership should be strengthened. party committees should grasp major issues, grasp the line and political-ideological work. major issues must be constantly discussed so that everyone pays

heed to them. it is very dangerous to become engrossed in minor matters and not discuss major issues, for this inevitably leads to revisionism. we should deeply understand the great significance, which the documents of the tenth party congress stress, of taking hold of major issues and do this more conscientiously. the composition of leading bodies at all levels must be based on the principle of combining the old, middle-aged and young, and they must pay serious attention to training revolutionary successors. they should practise democratic centralism, constantly canvass the opinions of the masses and accept supervision by the masses, and uphold truth and correct mistakes. they should strengthen investigation and study, analyse the conditions of every class and grasp typical examples well. party members should observe party discipline and the provisions of the party constitution, carry forward the fine traditions of the party, combat corrosive influences of bourgeois ideology and make real efforts to overcome such unhealthy tendencies as "going in by the back door". we must truly carry out in every primary organization chairman mao's principle: "(boldface begins) be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people (boldface ends)" and "(boldface begins) dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony (boldface ends)".

the people's liberation army founded and commanded by chairman mao is an army of the proletariat under the leadership of the communist party of china. it should continue to study and implement chairman mao's line on army building and strengthen itself politically, ideologically, organizationally and militarily. army units should observe (boldface begins) the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention (boldface ends), undergo rigorous training and set strict demands on themselves so as to keep raising their combat effectiveness. the unity between the army and government organizations and between the army and the people should be strengthened. we must step up the building of the people's militia, especially in cities and border areas, and resolutely strike at the handful of class enemies engaged in sabotage. we should heighten our vigilance, defend our motherland and be ready at all times to destroy enemy intruders and liberate taiwan. the liberation of taiwan is the common aspiration and sacred duty of the people of the whole country, including the people in taiwan province. we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation

we have won great victories, and we will win still greater victories. let us unite still more closely

under the leadership of the party central committee headed by our great leader chairman mao and strive to accomplish the fighting tasks set forth by the tenth party congress, fulfil and overfulfil the 1974 national economic plan and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat exclamation . . .

NEW YEAR'S DAY GATHERINGS

Gatherings between Army and People in All Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1974)

get-togethers were held between the army and the people in various chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions at the turn of the year.

the armymen and the people at the gatherings reviewed the excellent situation both at home and abroad and acclaimed the great victories won on all fronts of china's socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they are determined to unite more closely around the communist party's central committee headed by chairman mao in this new year, and to continue to act in the spirit of the tenth party congress, to press forward on the basis of the excellent situation and to strive for still greater victories.

attending the gatherings in various parts of the country were: (in shenyang) li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, and tseng shao-shan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units; (in peking) chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the p.l.a. peking units, chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and second political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, and chen hsien-jui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units; (in kwangchow) hsu shih-yu, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and

commander of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, and kung shih-chuan and jen szu-chung, members of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissars of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; (in nanning) wei kuo-ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; (in nanking) ting sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the p.l.a. nanking units, and tu ping, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. nanking units; (in wuhan) yang teh-chih, member of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the p.l.a. wuhan units, and wang liu-sheng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. wuhan units; (in tsinan) tseng szu-yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the p.l.a. tsinan units, pai ju-ping, member of the c.p.c. central committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. tsinan units, and hsu li-ching, political commissar of the p.l.a. tsinan units; (in lanchow) han hsien-chu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the p.l.a. lanchow units, and hsien heng-han, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. lanchow units; (in foochow) pi ting-chun, member of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the p.l.a. foochow units, and li chih-min, member of the c.p.c. central committee and political commissar of the p.l.a. foochow units; (in urumchi) yang yung, member of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command, saifudin, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command, and tsao szu-ming, political commissar of the p.l.a. sinkiang military area command; (in chengtu) chin chi-wei, member of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the p.l.a. chengtu units, liu hsing-yuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. chengtu units, li ta-chang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and second political commissar of the p.l.a. chengtu units, and yen cheng, political commissar of the p.l.a. chengtu units; (in kunming) wang pi-cheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and commander of the p.l.a. kunming units, and chou hsing, member of the c.p.c. central committee and first political commissar of the p.l.a. kunming units. other leading comrades of various army units were also present.

Leading comrades of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attending the get-togethers included ni chih-fu, yang chun-sheng, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi, wan li, li po-chiu, huang ou-tung, mao yuan-hsin, wang shou-tao, chao tzu-yang, lin li-ming, wu ta-sheng, peng chung, yang kuang-li, wang ke-wen, chao hsin-chu, jao hsing-li, wang chao-chu, hsia pang-yin, chen tai-fu, hsieh wang-chun, chang yen-cheng, hu chi-tsung, sung ping, cho hsiung, huang ya-kuang, liu ming-hui, li ke-chung, chilin wantan, peng kuei-ho, liu hsing and sung chi-ho. workers, peasants and soldiers, and

representatives of people's organizations and people's militia were present.

the parties provided ample proof of the intimate relations between the army and the people who have all along cherished and supported each other in struggle. p.l.a. commanders and fighters and the people of various nationalities exchanged festival greetings and together sang "the east is red". local party, government and army leaders led participants in singing the song "the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention". local artists presented a wide variety of programmes in praise of the chinese communist party, chairman mao and the army-civilian unity.

leading comrades of the local party, government and army organizations spoke at the gatherings. spurred by the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, they pointed out, the people of all nationalities and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters had fought in closer unity under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao in the past year. socialism was everywhere advancing triumphantly, and chairman mao's revolutionary line scored victories at home and in foreign affairs, they noted.

in this new year, the local leaders said, it was necessary to continue to act in the spirit of the tenth party congress, do a good job of deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, read and study conscientiously, firmly grasp education in the ideological and political line, carry on well the socialist revolution in the superstructure including all spheres of culture, and adhere to the three principles: practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire. it was necessary to strengthen the party's centralized leadership and strive to accomplish the fighting tasks set forth at the tenth party congress, they added.

the local leaders also expressed their determination to grasp major issues, grasp the line and political-ideological work, re-study the important instructions chairman mao had given during the great proletarian cultural revolution, further raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, more conscientiously carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, and enthusiastically support the new things that had emerged during the cultural revolution.

the local army leaders said that they would guide the commanders and fighters to continue to study and implement chairman mao's line on army building, strengthen the army politically, ideologically, organizationally and militarily, observe the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention, undergo rigorous

training and set strict demands on themselves so as to keep raising their combat effectiveness and political consciousness.

if the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them? at the gatherings, responsible comrades of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions warmly praised the p.l.a. commanders and fighters for carrying forward the fine traditions of the people's army and performing meritorious deeds in defending the motherland and in the socialist revolution and construction. they expressed their determination to deepen the movement: the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army. leading comrades of various army units heartily thanked the local party and government organs and people of various nationalities for their kind attention and support to the people's army. they were resolved to carry on the movement: the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country.

the local party, government and army leaders were unanimous in their resolve to continue to implement chairman mao's principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony". they said that they would further strengthen the unity between the army and government organizations and between the army and the people, conduct activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to p.l.a. men's families and support the government and cherish the people, step up the building of the people's militia and joint army-civilian defence, heighten their vigilance a hundred-fold, defend the motherland and be ready at all times to destroy enemy intruders and liberate china's territory of taiwan.

while ushering in the new year, the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. ground, naval and air forces joined the local people in studying the new year's day editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily". they also arranged manifold activities aimed at strengthening the ties between the army and the people.

NEW YEAR BANQUET FOR FOREIGN EXPERTS

Peking New Year Banquet for Foreign Experts

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

the office of the state council gave a grand banquet here this evening, the eve of 1974, in honour of foreign experts who are working here to help china with its socialist revolution and construction, and their families.

more than 230 friends from 42 countries and regions from the five continents attended.

li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, made a toast at the banquet. on behalf of the c.p.c. central committee and the chinese government and people, he extended warm new year greetings and cordial regards to foreign friends from various countries.

comrade li hsien-nien said:

"animated by deep friendship for the chinese people and in a spirit of internationalism, you experts and foreign friends have come far from your homelands to china and, applying your knowledge and talents, made valuable contributions to our socialist revolution and socialist construction and to the enhancement of friendship between the chinese people and the peoples of other countries. adopting the cause of the chinese people as your own, you have worked tirelessly day and night, sought perfection in your work, warm-heartedly helped the chinese comrades and readily and conscientiously made suggestions for improving the work. we highly admire and are deeply moved by some of the experts who stay young in spirit in spite of their age and braving fatigue, stick to their work. on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government, i wish to express to you our sincere thanks."

he said: "in the coming year, the people of all nationalities of china will unite still more closely around chairman mao and the central committee of the party and, inspired by the spirit of the tenth party congress, they will confidently strive for new victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction and make a greater contribution to humanity."

after the toast, li hsien-nien and other chinese comrades went round the tables to wish foreign friends new successes in the coming year and a happy new year.

in the course of the banquet, hosts and guests chatted cordially, clinking glasses to the constant consolidation

and development of the friendship and solidarity between the chinese people and the people of the world.

attending were wu ching-tung, leading member of the office of the state council, feng hsuan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the chinese communist party, ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister, liu ai-feng, leading member of the scientific and educational group under the state council, wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, mi yung, leading member of the bureau of foreign experts affairs, and leading members of other departments concerned.

NEWSPAPERS

Jen-min Jih-pao Greets 1974

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1974)

"people's daily" devotes most of its first page to a portrait of the great leader chairman mao today.

it frontpages the new year message by the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", which is carried on to the second page.

in a box beside the masthead, the paper prints in red the slogans: "long live the great communist party of china exclamation" and "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation"

the paper carries four quotations from chairman mao to the right of his portrait, which read: "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everyting." "the current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism." "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war."

in the lower half of the second page of the "people's daily" are news reports on the fulfilment of state production plans by the anshan iron and steel company in northeast china, the iron and steel works in shanghai, the capital

iron and steel company in peking, and the taching oilfield.

on the upper part of the third page, the paper prints in part a circular by the state council and the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china, calling on various places and army units to launch an extensive movement in the beginning of the year and during the spring festival, to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of the armymen, and to support the government and cherish the people. below this item is a report on a banquet given by the office of the state council yesterday evening in honour of foreign experts and their families.

in the lower half of this page is an article and a photo featuring the extensive activities of the chinese people's liberation army in learning from the civilians. this is put under a banner headline: "p.l.a. army units conduct intensive activities in learning from the people according to chairman mao's teaching: 'the liberation army should learn from the people of the whole country.'"

the whole fourth page is devoted to new works of fine arts, and on the fifth page are world news including a hsinhua review of the brilliant victories won by the patriotic cambodian army and people in the past year and an editorial by radio of the pathet lao, which calls on the lao army and people to score greater victories in the new year.

China's "Tiyupao" (Sports Paper) Resumes Publication

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

china's "tiyupao" (sports paper) resumes publication beginning from january 1, 1974 in keeping with the rapid development of mass sports activities during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the monthly magazine "hsin ti yu" (new physical culture) resumed publication in october 1972 and its circulation is getting bigger. the people's physical culture publishing house this year put out 63 new books and 23 revised ones on physical culture with a total circulation of 12,500,000, three million more than the previous peak year before the cultural revolution.

these magazines and books cover the experience in the mass physical culture work and in training young and junior athletes, knowledge in physical training and sports medical

care. also dealt with are the fine sportsmanship of chinese athletes, home matches and international friendly sports activities and sports in china's minority-inhabited areas.

the "tiyupao" is a paper serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. it guides itself with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, disseminates chairman mao's revolutionary line on physical culture and criticizes revisionism and bourgeois ideas on sports work. during the cultural revolution, the paper suspended circulation for a period of time so as to check on its work and make physical culture serve the socialist economic base better.

the paper will propagate the principle of "friendship first, competition second" when it covers domestic competitions and international friendly sports meets so as to promote the friendship among the people and sportsmen of various countries and the technical levels of each sport. the paper comes out every tuesday and friday. its international page devotes an "asia-africa-latin america" column to coverage of sports activities and achievements in the third world.

WATER CONSERVATION

China's Achievements in Water Conservancy in 1973

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

the water control projects built in china in the 1973 water conservancy year added or improved irrigation on millions of hectares of farmland. the chinese people's communes launch a water conservancy campaign every year after autumn harvest, and the 1973 water conservancy year started on october 1, 1972 and ended on september 30, 1973.

there was a mammoth campaign in 1973 to combat drought and drill pump wells in the northern part of china which was hit by a prolonged dry spell from 1972 through the first half of 1973. the unprecedented scope of well drilling was one of the outstanding features of the year's water conservancy work.

in many parts of hopei and shansi provinces, this year's spring drought was one of the worst in many decades. many small rivers and shallow wells dried up. led by party organizations, millions upon millions of commune members and cadres turned out to send water to the fields through

irrigation systems or on shoulder poles. new pump wells were sunk to tap underground water.

the people made this pledge: "the greater the drought, the harder we will combat it, like the people of tachai do in meeting the challenge of nature exclamation"

altogether 300,000 new pump wells were completed in the 1973 water conservancy year in 14 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in northern china, the biggest numberof pump wells sunk in china in any year. in two of the provinces, hopei and shansi, 120,000 wells were completed in the twelve-month period, double the number dug in the preceding twelve months.

various types of drills were made by state and commune-run factories, including light-weight drills which can be conveniently taken across mountains. the communes overcame many difficulties with state aid and succeeded in sinking wells as much as 100 or even 200 or 300 metres deep. large numbers of wells were completed not only on the plains but also on loess highlands and in limestone areas where well-drillers had failed in previous attempts to strike water.

even in the driest period of this year, the pump wells provided an unfailing supply of water. hopei reported its best grain harvest in history while in neighbouring shansi province grain output increased considerably over 1972.

in the mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, the communes and brigades worked hard and self-reliantly. the water control and other construction projects built have initially changed the farming conditions in many areas. this was another outstanding feature in the year's water conservancy campaign.

water control projects were built in all parts of the country in the 1973 water conservancy year, both north and south and in hilly areas and on the plains. altogether over one million reservoirs, ponds, sluice gates, culverts, wells, canals, ditches and pumping stations were built. the masses have displayed ingenuity and talent in tapping water resources. many communes and brigades surveyed, designed and built water control projects by themselves.

land levelling and soil improvement proceeded at the same time. throughout the country, 3.3 million hectares of farmland were levelled, 12.6 million hectares deep-ploughed and 660,000 hectares of low-yield land improved in the year. large tracts of sloping land were terraced.

the chinese communist party and the people's government have since liberation taken the construction of water conservancy projects as a major measure for expanding

agriculture. the state appropriates funds to build key large and medium-sized water control projects. people's communes collectively undertake numerous small projects with necessary aid provided by the government.

the principle is "laying chief emphasis on small water control projects, on building complete irrigation and drainage systems and on projects built by the communes and brigades".

major rivers in china such as the huai, yellow and haiho rivers, have been harnessed since liberation under unified state leadership and planning. the big projects play a key role in averting natural disasters and controlling rivers while the small projects can be built in large numbers speedily in all kinds of terrain and are within the means of communes and brigades. the small, medium-sized and big projects supplement one another.

work is now being continued on state-financed projects scheduled in the long-term plans to harness the yellow, haiho, huai and liao rivers. among the big new projects completed this year are the excavation of a 117.9-kilometre-long new channel that leads the changwei, a tributary of the haiho, to the sea; and the excavation and dredging of a 130-kilometre-long channel which leads water of the lower huai river from hungtse lake to kaoyu lake on the river's journey to the yangtze and the sea. another major project, the hanpei water control project in the yangtze river basin in hupeh province which ensures 126,000 hectares of farmland good harvests irrespective of dry spells or heavy rain, has also been completed in the main.

marked progress has been made in water conservancy work since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966. the total number of large and medium-sized reservoirs in china has now reached around 2,000. since 1966, the total capacity of electric and engine-operated pumping equipment has increased manifold to over 20 million h.p., and the number of pump wells has risen six-fold to reach 1.2 million.

after bringing in an excellent harvest this year, the communes have started another water conservancy campaign in order to lay the foundation for another rich harvest in 1974. braving winter cold, commune members are building reservoirs, ponds, canals and wells, levelling farmland, improving soil, planting trees, and putting up water and soil conservation works. construction was started early this winter and in many places, the number of people taking part is bigger than in the same period of 1972.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

New Afghan Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

mir monammad yussuf, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of afghanistan to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking for Canada and USA

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1974)

a delegation of chinese doctors specialising in the reattaching of severed limbs left here today for a visit to canada and the united states of america. it is dispatched by the chinese medical association and led by dr. chen chung-wei.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Vice President Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the japanese workers' delegation for japan-china friendship. leader of the delegation is harumi nakano and deputy leader, muneyuki takano and secretary-general, kazuhisa takanokura.

the delegation arrived in peking via kwangchow on december 29. while in peking, the japanese friends visited a school and a factory and attended new year celebrations together with chinese workers. they also toured scenic spots and places of historical interest. the delegation will leave peking on january 3, 1974 for a visit to southern chinese cities before going home.

Friendly Ties between Chinese and Japanese Peoples Developed

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Jan. 1, 1974)

a new upsurge in friendly contacts and exchanges between the chinese and japanese peoples was seen in 1973, the first year after china and japan established diplomatic relations.

the people of both countries have striven for the normalization of relations between china and japan over a long period of time. the normalization of relations has in turn further promoted the friendly contacts and exchanges between the two peoples. in 1973, over 10,000 japanese people in more than 200 groups visited china. they came from friendly organizations of workers, peasants, fishermen, women and youth. there were also writers, educators, doctors, artists, sportsmen, journalists, publishers, traders, etc. china on its part sent many friendship delegations and study groups to japan, notably the delegation of the china-japan friendship association led by liao cheng-chih. the chinese called upon many of their old friends and acquainted themselves with new ones, and made extensive contacts with the japanese people. more chinese came to japan and more japanese went to china to make friendly

contacts in 1973 than it was in any of the previous years. as there were very few exchanges of visits between the peoples of both countries in the years immediately following world war two, the new situation after the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan is indeed encouraging.

there was something new in the friendly contacts. last september some 700 japanese youngsters of mie and hyogo prefectures organized what they called "young people's floating university" and came to china by sea. they visited shanghai, tientsin and peking before going back home.

friendly ties were established between kobe and tientsin, and yokohama and shanghai. the number of friendly delegations organized by various japanese municipal and prefectural governments and personages of various circles also increased notably.

last year japanese friends and friendly organizations held in various places of japan exhibitions of chinese pictures and products. there were also lectures on visits to china and forums to promote japan-china friendship.

the japanese matsuyama ballet troupe presented in tokyo the chinese modern revolutionary ballets "the red detachment of women" and "the white-haired girl". japanese symphony orchestras performed the chinese piano concerto "the yellow river". the hagurama troupe sang chinese revolutionary songs in many "singing evenings".

japanese book-stores and publishing houses translated and published chinese literary works and books on chinese socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the exhibition of reproductions of pictures and inscriptions on stone monuments discovered in honan and the chinese unearthed relics exhibition held in japan; the hokusai katsushika painting exhibition and the exhibition on traditional handicraft art of present-day japan held in china were well received by cultural circles and other people in both countries.

sports interflow between the two countries made big strides. apart from table tennis, the two countries exchanged the following sports teams: volleyball, football, badminton, ice-hockey, speed-skating, gymnastics and go "chess." the japanese sumo troupe toured china for the first time. more and more japanese sports organizations took a clear-cut stand that the all-china sports federation was the sole sports organization to represent china and made unremitting efforts to drive the chiang kai-shek clique out of world sports organizations so as to restore the legitimate rights to china. this testifies the determination of the japanese sports circles to carry out the japan-china joint statement and to develop friendship between japan and china.

there were more mutual visits between japanese and chinese businessmen. about 5,000 japanese businessmen came to the spring and autumn chinese export commodities fair held in kwangchow, china in 1973. the development of trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit helped improve friendly relations between the two countries.

the constant increase in friendly visits proves that the normalization of diplomatic relations was fully in conformity with the common desire and vital interest of the two peoples.

at present, the campaign for china-japan friendship is being broadened. more and more people in japan are joining the japan-china friendship movement. more chapters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) were set up in townships, factories and schools in 1973. in the past two and a half months, 22 chapters were set up. many cultural and sports organizations and people, not so interested in social activities in the past, began to take part in the activities of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

it is a pleasure to see more and more chinese and japanese youngsters were drawn into the activities of china-japan friendship. as a japanese youth put it, "the friendship between the peoples of china and japan should be fostered from generation to generation. this glorious task will be achieved by the youths of the two countries." the youngsters' friendship activities indicate there are bright prospects for the development of china-japan friendship.

it is a trend of our time to carry "the friendship between the peoples of china and japan from generation to generation. it reflects the determined common desire of the chinese and japanese peoples. and yet some people are unhappy about the development of good relations between china and japan. a handful of japanese dietmen went to taiwan last year, trying to obstruct the development of japan-china relations. other anti-china elements in japan are also engaged in undermining the china-japan friendship. the historical trend of china-japan friendship could in no way be stopped by a pack of reactionaries. the achievement of the friendly contacts between the peoples of the two countries in the past year has convinced the people that the friendly relations between the peoples of china and japan which has a history of 2,000 years will surely develop under the new historical circumstances so long as the governments and peoples of the two countries live up to the principle and spirit of the china-japan joint statement.

CHINA AND KOREA

China-Korea Border River Transport Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

an agreement was signed here today at the 13th meeting of the china-korea committee for cooperation in border river transport.

ma pei-teh, chief delegate of the chinese side, and choe chong pil, chief delegate of the korean side, signed the agreement on behalf of the two countries.

attending the signing ceremony were yang chieh, minister, and yu mei, vice-minister, of communications. korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Tunisian Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 31, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei today met with ridha klibi, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of tunisia to china. they discussed matters concerning the presentation of credentials.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Le Duc Tho Arrives in Peking on Way Home from Paris

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1974)

special adviser le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and representative of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, and his party arrived here by special plane this afternoon on their way home from paris.

present at the airport to welcome the vietnamese comrades were keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and others.

also present were nguyen tien, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and officials of the two embassies.

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